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61st Year No. 20,924 © (月刊) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1957 ★★★★★ TEN Yen

Anti-Bomb World Rally Slated Here In August

The National Board of Directors of the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs decided yesterday to hold a third world congress against atomic and hydrogen bombs in Tokyo for five days from Aug. 12 this year, at an estimated cost of ¥20 million.

The board, meeting for the second day in the Diet building, also decided to form an international preparatory committee, with headquarters in Tokyo. Representatives from Japan, the United States, Britain, India, Egypt and seven other countries will be asked to join this committee.

The world congress is expected to draw 5,000 delegates, including many from foreign countries.

The board also decided yesterday to recognize the dispatch to the Christmas Island area of a "protest ship," tentatively planned by the Kochi Prefectural Council against A-and H-bombs and to mobilize the nationwide organizational network of the Japan Council to collect the five million yen required for the purpose.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin has given his support to an appeal for prohibition of nuclear bomb tests filed with him by the Japan Peace Committee late in March.

In a cable reaching Tokyo Tuesday, Bulganin said he agreed with the committee's opinion that suspension of nuclear bomb tests would lead to total prohibition of the use of such bombs.

The people of the Soviet Union, he said, could well understand the Japanese people's fear over the current nuclear bomb production race and experiments.

Bulganin said his Government would continue to strive for conclusion of an international agreement banning bomb tests.

The Japanese committee, headed by Yoshitaro Hirano, member of the Japan Council of Science and social critic, made the appeal to Bulganin March 25. Similar pleas were sent to the leaders of the United States and Britain.

MALVERN, England (AP)—Harold Steele, 55, retired poultry farmer, said goodby to his three children Wednesday and set off for London and his first leg of a trip which he hopes will take him to Christmas Island danger area during Britain's forthcoming H-bomb tests.

He plans to try to join a Japanese "peace navy" and to sail into the banned area to protest the "evil" of the H-bomb.

His 40-year-old wife Sheila, who originally planned to go with him, will remain in England to look after their children.

He plans to fly from London to New Delhi Thursday.

Cardinal Frings Due Here Today

Joseph Cardinal Frings, Archbishop of Cologne, Germany, is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo today at the invitation of the Archbishop of Tokyo, Pietro Tatsuo Doi, as the first cardinal to cross the North Pole aboard an SAS plane.

During his three-week stay in Japan, Cardinal Frings will celebrate Masses at several Japanese churches, including the Catholic World Peace Church in Hiroshima.

The Cardinal also will inaugurate a new faculty of law at the Catholic University in Tokyo.

He will leave Tokyo for Europe by the SAS North Pole route after a three-day visit to South Korea. The Cardinal is due to arrive in Copenhagen on June 5.

Fair Zone Proposal Welcome, Ike Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower said Wednesday he would sympathetically study any fair proposal for setting up a neutralized zone in Europe which would cover both Communist and Western areas.

At a news conference, he said, however, that the area to be picked for any such agreement, which he called a test tube operation, would be of critical importance.

WASHINGTON (Kyodo-UP) President Eisenhower said Wednesday he believes production of nuclear weapons would be halted under a recent American proposal if a fool-proof international inspection agreement could be worked out.

He expressed belief putting into effect of his idea of mutual inspection of each other's areas would eventually evolve from such a proposal.

Any time the United States can find any such arrangement which, as the President put it, is fair to both sides, he would entertain it sympathetically and study it very earnestly. Answering other questions, he reiterated anew that the current disarmament talks Western nations are holding with the Soviet Union in London involve more honest and hard work than has been done on this difficult problem in the past.

He said the U.S. Government is giving very earnest study to a Soviet proposal to permit aerial inspection of part of Siberia in return for Russian aerial inspection of the western United States and Alaska.

The important factor to be considered in this proposal, he said, is not only the acreage which would be governed, but the specific areas included. The President apparently had in mind that it would do little good to inspect vast Russian areas of waste land while the Soviets were allowed to survey American industrial and military centers.

At one point, he made clear that he is not very much impressed with Soviet threats against foreign nations which accept American arms and guided missiles.

He declined to interpret Soviet motives in making such threats, noting such threats have been standard Russian behavior for a long time.

The United States, he added, can't change its foreign policy because of threats by Moscow.

Censure Bid By Britain's Critics Fails

STRASBOUG (AP)—Critics of Britain's continental military policy fell short of an absolute majority in the Western European Union (WEU) assembly Wednesday despite a slight edge in a showdown vote.

The roll call vote on a motion to censure the WEU Council of Ministers for approving partial withdrawal of some British troops from Central Germany was 31 to 27, with 10 abstentions. Assembly rules require an absolute majority of all members—45 votes—for adoption of such a motion.

A last-minute switch by members of the West German Christian Democrat Party (CDU) accounted for most of the abstentions. Evidently acting on orders from Bonn where Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is conferring with Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, CDU floor leader Hermann Punder announced his group could not support the motion unless it was amended to delete criticism of the British decision.

Black Continues Meeting Leaders

Eugene Black, president of the World Bank now visiting Tokyo, met with representatives of Japanese financial circles including Kiichiro Sato, president of the Japan Bankers Association yesterday morning. He saw Risaburo Ota, president of the Japan Development Bank, in the afternoon.

Meantime, the Land Development and Super Highway Construction Council, headed by Prime Minister Kishi, held its first meeting at the Prime Minister's official residence yesterday.

The meeting started deliberations on the construction of a super highway between Suita and Kobe and other highway routes.

At the meeting Kishi said that he was in favor of constructing such highways by introducing foreign capital. He hoped that the highway between Kobe and Nagoya will be completed as soon as possible.

He said he had asked the World Bank president to give importance to the extension of loans for road construction.

Peiping Aims Not Swayed By Missiles

HONGKONG (AP) — Red China warned Wednesday its intention to "liberate" Taiwan will not be shaken by the stationing of U.S. guided missiles there.

The official Peiping People's Daily said "the Chinese people's determination to liberate Taiwan will never be shaken by the stationing of an American atomic weapon unit on that island."

The paper speaks for the Communist Party. It was the first reaction broadcast by Peiping Radio heard here.

(In Taipei, U.S. Vice-Adm. Stuart H. Ingersoll announced "Matador" guided missiles, capable of carrying atomic warheads, have already arrived on Taiwan.)

In a lead editorial, the People's Daily said the U.S. decision to base an atomic weapon unit on Taiwan "showed its intention to perpetuate its seizure of this Chinese island and turn it into an atomic base of aggression."

Nicaragua Denies Attacks On Honduran Towns

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) —The Government denied Tuesday night there had been any Nicaraguan armed attack against Honduran border towns as charged by the Honduran Government earlier.

Slump Hits Stock Mart In Wake of Rate Hike

The biggest slump since the termination of the Korean War in July, 1953, came upon the local stock market yesterday as the result of the announcement by the Bank of Japan Tuesday of its increased official money rate.

There was confusion on the market floor in Tokyo at one time.

Both speculatives and favorites became objectives of stop-loss selling.

In the regular section, Heiwa Realty lost ¥24 and others also plummeted ¥2 to ¥18.

In the miscellaneous group, Japan Mining and Teikoku Petroleum suffered losses of ¥10 or so.

Coals, oils, chemicals, electric machines, machinery and trading firms were also on the losing ground.

The average price of 225 stocks retreated ¥22.95 to ¥565.-65.

Turnover was estimated at 50 million shares.

In the Osaka Stock market the average price retreated ¥21.-12 to ¥574.97.

Analysts of Kabutocho, Japan's Wall Street, ascribed the major decline to the following factors:

1. The rate of the money rate raise was bigger than was expected by stock dealers.

2. The raise will inevitably make profits of investments in shares more unpaying than interests on bank deposits.

3. Business records for the second half of this year may deteriorate due to the money rate raise.

Meantime, the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry yesterday agreed on the extent of the planned raise in the money rate of city banks on which recommendations will be asked from the Provisional Interest Rate Adjustment Council. The council will meet tomorrow.

Informed sources said yesterday that the agreement calls for an increase in the maximum interest on city bank loans by ¥0.001 to ¥0.002 per diem.

According to the agreement, interest on time deposits will be kept unchanged, while that on ordinary deposits will be increased by ¥0.001 per diem, the same sources said.

However, at an emergency directors meeting of the Japan Bankers Association yesterday opinions were predominant that interest on time deposits with the exception of one-year deposit should also be raised.

The Socialist Party yesterday asked the Liberal-Democratic Party to call the House of Representatives Budget Committee into session to discuss the increased official interest rate, enforced by the Bank of Japan yesterday.

INTEREST RATE HIKE—Stock traders packed the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday as prices suddenly slumped subsequent to the Bank of Japan announcement that it would raise its official interest rate effective the same day.

April Export Down; Gap Still Widening

Japan's import trade made another big jump in April to reach a postwar record high of $432,753,000, according to customs statistics announced by the Finance Ministry yesterday.

The value of imports showed a $39,800,000 increase over the previous peak of $392 million registered in March.

Exports declined, on the other hand, to $224,672,000 during the month, representing a drop of $49,714,000 from the preceding month.

The payment excess, therefore, rose to a new high of $208,081,000. The previous record of payment excesses totaling $158 million was registered in January, this year.

The sharp rise of imports resulted mainly from increased purchases of rice and other foodstuffs, scrap iron and machinery as well as raw wool.

Imports are estimated to remain at a high level since import letters of credit established in March and April reached $270 million and $303 million, respectively.

Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda told the Upper House budget committee yesterday that he believes it possible for this country to attain a $2,800 million export goal for fiscal 1957.

He was replying to a Ryokufukai Councillor, who pointed out the recent continued unfavorable balance of Japan's international balance of payments.

He said imports will see a marked drop in the latter half, although they have kept on increasing in recent months.

He indicated steps will be taken to curb excess investment in equipment.

The Finance Minister, however, disapproved a suggestion to slash allocation of foreign currency to traders as a means of controling imports.

He saw no need of taking such a drastic step.

14 Inches of Snow Fall On Peak of Mt. Fuji

A 14-inch snowfall was registered on the peak of Mt. Fuji between 2 and 9 a.m. yesterday according to a radio message received by the Gotemba observatory from the meteorological observation station atop the mountain. The message said that as of 9 a.m. the snow was still continuing to fall and the temperature was 28.4 degrees F.

Six Missing In Pacific Plane Crash

By The Associated Press

Two crewmen were saved and six are missing after a U.S. KB50 tanker plane crashed into the Pacific 100 miles southwest of Tokyo yesterday morning, the Air Force said.

The two known survivors, reported in good condition, parachuted into Suruga Bay before the big four-engine tanker went down, and they were picked up by Japanese fishing boats.

Both the Air Force and the Japan Coast Guard said first reports that five or six crewmen had been rescued were incorrect.

The Coast Guard said it understood that only four of the eight crewmen had managed to bail out and four went down with their plane about seven miles off the Izu Peninsula. The Air Force could not confirm this.

The known survivors were identified as:

T/Sgt. Cyril G. Hopkins, whose wife, He. , and children live in Japan.

Airman 2.C. James Marlin McNeil, son of Maynard F. McNeil, 4656 Narvey Rd., San Diego, Calif.

Soviet Group Arrives To Inspect Trade Fair

A vanguard of seven Soviet officials to visit the Tokyo International Trade Fair arrived in Tokyo via Air France at 9:40 p.m. yesterday.

The group is part of a 24-member fair inspection mission.

The mission has been invited by the Japan-Soviet Russia-East Europe Trade Association.

Arrivals last night included Dayud Assasovitch Sharinov, Light Industry Minister of Azerbaijan and Vasili Grigorievitch Narulkov, director of the Electrical and Optical Laboratory.

Pakistan Does Not Need More Japan Technical Aid

SINGAPORE (Kyodo-UP) — Pakistani Premier Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy said here Wednesday that there was no need for his country to seek more technical assistance from Japan because Pakistan's farming techniques were sufficiently advanced to take care of its expansion program.

Diem Reaches Washington On State Visit

WASHINGTON (Kyodo-UP) —President Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam was welcomed to Washington Wednesday as a firm friend of the United States and a valiant ally in the struggle against Communist expansionism in the Far East.

President Eisenhower headed a glittering delegation which met the 56-year-old Vietnamese leader at the military airport in nearby Virginia. Diem arrived in the personal plane of Eisenhower, which had been sent to Honolulu to meet him.

Full military and diplomatic honors were rendered the visiting President, who will spend four days here before undertaking a one-week tour to visit several other U.S. cities.

An honor guard of U.S. airmen, sailors and soldiers surrounded the ceremonial area at the airport as Eisenhower warmly welcomed Diem to the accompaniment of a 21-gun salute.

Top dignitaries present, in addition to Eisenhower, included Secretary of State John Foster Dulles; Gen. Nathan Twining, chairman-designate of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; Ambassador Wilhelm Horgenstierne of Norway, the dean of the diplomatic corps here and officials of the city of Washington.

The importance which the U.S. attaches to the Diem visit was evidenced by the fact that Eisenhower went in person to the airport to meet him. Only once before in five years has he done this for a foreign visitor—to greet Saudi Arabia's King Saud last January.

Soviet Envoy Tevosyan To Meet Kishi Today

Soviet Ambassador to Japan I. F. Tevosyan will confer with Prime Minister Kishi at the Foreign Office this morning.

Tevosyan yesterday afternoon informed Masahide Kanayama, director of the European and African Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, of his desire to meet the Prime Minister, according to the instructions from his Government. The conference is scheduled to last for 30 minutes.

Foreign Office officials were unable to conjecture the nature of the instruction the Soviet Ambassador had received.

Calcutta Cholera Wave Nearing Epidemic Size

CALCUTTA, India (Kyodo-UP)—Raging cholera throughout Calcutta threatened Wednesday to reach epidemic proportions with the announcement of 45 deaths among 96 cases reported during the week ending May 4.

This compared with 18 deaths among 47 cases reported the previous week.

Gov't Starts Firing Union Heads; Sohyo Blasts Action

The Government late last night and early this morning served disciplinary notices to trade union leaders held responsible for the series of wildcat strikes launched in March by Government enterprise workers.

The notices were served despite warnings from Sohyo, Japan's biggest trade union federation, that it will call new strikes to fight any punishment of unionists.

The National Railways early this morning announced that it will dismiss 23 unionists of the National Railway Workers Union and the National Railway Locomotive Engineers Union under the Government enterprise workers law.

The announcement also said that the JNR will suspend from work about 80 unionists, cut the wages of about 70 others and reprimand some 100. It will also serve notices of admonition to some 520 others, the announcement said.

Thirteen leaders of the Monopoly Corporation Workers Union were served notices of suspension from work.

It was also known that 70 leaders of the MCWU, the Printing Agency Workers Union and the Mint Workers Union had been reprimanded.

Informed sources said last night that about 500 more of the NRWU and the NRLEU and some 60 of the Japan Postal Workers Union and the Japan Telecommunications Workers Union will have been served notices of suspension from work or reprimanded by noon today.

The Government yesterday afternoon held a meeting of Cabinet Ministers concerned with labor, and Liberal-Democratic leaders and decided to service the disciplinary notices last night.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Hirohide Ishida told newsmen after the meeting that the Government has placed emphasis on punishing those responsible for the spring labor struggle in the light of the law governing Government enterprise workers.

Ishida in a statement early this morning said that "the Government expects labor unions to refrain from acting rashly in protest against the steps taken by the authorities concerned."

Akira Iwai, Secretary-General of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo) issued a statement the same night attacking the disciplinary punishment.

Iwai termed the Government action as "outrageous" and said that the Sohyo-affiliated unions will mobilize all their forces to fight against the "repressive measure."

According to a recent decision, Sohyo's member unions are scheduled shortly to resort to the "use of force" tactics, including workshop rallies, on a scale comparable to that of the third wave "use of force" in the spring struggles.

The National Railway Workers Union, the Postal Workers Union, the Japan Telecommunications Workers Union, and other Government and public enterprise unions will return punishment notifications collectively and conduct struggles against the punishment according to schedule.

Socialist Secretary-General Inejiro Asanuma last night charged the Government action was an "abuse of confidence."

He said that in meting out punishments to union leaders without consulting the Socialists, the Government disregarded the agreement between Prime Minister Kishi and Socialist Party Chairman Mosaburo Suzuki.

The Postal Service Ministry late last night announced that it has served notice of suspension to 16 unionists, wage cuts to 12 others, reprimanded five and cautioned two others.

The Telegraph and Telephone Corporation announced late last night that it has suspended 30 unionists, and admonished 30 others.

Red Cross Show Draws 10,000

Pretty dancers of the Toho Public Entertainment School carrying Red Cross flags paraded at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium yesterday evening amid cheers from about 10,000 people who gathered to mark the World Red Cross Day. The paraders were led by the Metropolitan Police Department Band. Princess Chichibu and Princess Mikasa were also present.

About 10,000 people, including members of the Imperial Family, yesterday attended a gala Red Cross show at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium.

The Japan Red Cross sponsored the show on the occasion of the World Red Cross Day and the 80th anniversary of the founding of the JRC. Earlier yesterday, Crown Prince Akihito paid a visit to the JRC headquarters in Shiba.

Dignitaries attending the dazzling gymnasium show—featuring parades, speeches and music—included Princess Chichibu and Princess Mikasa.

The evening of festivities opened with a parade of students of the Toho Public Entertainment School carrying Red Cross flags. They were led by the Metropolitan Police Department Band.

Then students of the St. Joseph College of Yokohama entered the gymnasium, carrying the flags of the 75 member nations of the Red Cross, followed by about 200 uniformed nurses from the U.S. Security Forces and the Defense Agency.

After the paraders had taken their seats, President Tadatsugu Shimazu of the Japan Red Cross addressed the gathering. Congratulatory speeches followed by Harry C. Angst, Japan representative of the International Red Cross Commission, and Gerald Wesselius, vice-director of the Far Eastern office of the American Red Cross. Wesselius represented the Red Cross league.

The program also included songs by more than 10 noted Japanese singers.

During Crown Prince Akihito's visit to the Red Cross headquarters he was briefed on JRC activities in Japan by the society's President Tadatsugu Shimazu and Vice-President Yoshisuke Kasai.

The Crown Prince was recently named honorary vice-president of the society.

Akihito also saw a motion picture recording the activities throughout Japan by Red Cross groups.

Government Reveals Kishi's Itinerary to Southeast Asia

The Government yesterday announced Prime Minister Kishi's itinerary for his 16-day Southeast Asia trip starting May 20. The names of the members of his entourage totaling 18, were also announced.

His entourage will include Naokichi Kitazawa, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary; Seiichi Inoue, Parliamentary Foreign Vice-Minister; Toru Nakagawa, Chief of the Foreign Office Asian Affairs Bureau, and Harumi Takeuchi, Chief of the Foreign Office Archives Section. Four others, one each from the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry, a cameraman and Kishi's personal physician, will also accompany the Prime Minister.

The nine-member Dietmen's group made up of Liberal-Democrats was also announced. They included two from the House of Councillors and seven from the House of Representatives.

Kishi's itinerary follows:

May 20—Leave Tokyo 11:30 p.m. by chartered JAL plane.

May 21—Arrive in Hongkong 7:50 a.m. Leave Hongkong 9:30 a.m. and arrive in Rangoon 1 p.m.

May 23 —Leave Rangoon 10 a.m. Arrive in New Delhi 3 p.m.

May 25—Leave New Delhi 3 p.m. Arrive in Karchi 5 p.m.

May 28—Leave Karachi 10 a.m. and arrived in Colombo 5 p.m. Two days stop-over here and a day in Nuwara-Eliya a summer resort some 100 miles away.

May 31—Leave Colombo 12 noon and arrive in Bangkong 7:40 p.m.

June 2—Leave Bangkok 3 p.m. and arrive in Taipei 11:10 p.m.

June 4—Leave Taipei 4 p.m. and return to Tokyo 9:10 p.m.

20 Pages Today

A Special Feature

ITF Exhibits Supplement

Scholars Split Over Plan To Revive National Day

The opinion of scholars on a Liberal-Democratic plan to revive the prewar National Foundation Day was split right down the middle yesterday at a Diet hearing.

Four scholars spoke their views yesterday at the Cabinet Committee which is now studying the Liberal-Democrat sponsored bill designed to add the National Foundation Day to the present nine national holidays.

Prof. Motonori Ono of Kokugakuin University fully supported the revival of the prewar "Kigensetsu" national holiday on Feb. 11, the same day as before.

Kiyondo Mori, historian, who also supported the Kigensetsu revival declared that patriotic sentiment in favor of celebrating the foundation of a nation can harmonize with the peace loving spirit.

Opposing these views, Prof. Taro Wakamori of Tokyo Education University said national foundation days exist only in those countries in the world that won their independence after living in a colonial status or those that had political revolutions to build a new nation.

Mitsusada Inoue, assistant professor at Tokyo University, opposed the plan to revive Feb. 11 as Kigensetsu from an academic standpoint. He said there was no solid fact to prove that Emperor Jimmu founded the nation on that date.

H'skjold Will Meet Ben-Gurion

JERUSALEM (AP)—A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced Tuesday night that U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold will arrive in Israel Thursday for talks with Premier David Ben-Gurion on relieving Middle East tensions.

Hammarskjold will be accompanied by U.N. Undersecretary Dr. Ralph Bunche, the spokesman said, and they will remain until Saturday.

High among the subjects Ben-Gurion will raise will be to ask Hammarskjold to seek an end to Egypt's claim to a state of belligerency.

According to information here, Hammarskjold will also go to Cairo after his Israel visit.

It will be Hammarskjold's first visit to Israel in a year.

Violence Erupts InColombiaCapital

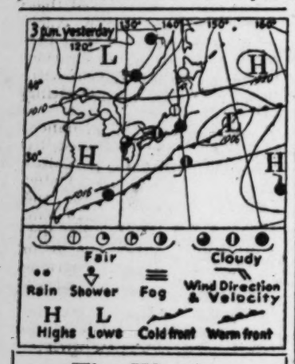
BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—New violence erupted Tuesday over a move by Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla's hand-picked National Constituent Assembly to give him four more years as President.

Police broke up demonstrations by protesting students, spraying them with dyed red and blue water from high pressure fire hoses.

Hundreds of students were reported arrested.

The assembly itself was split wide open. Assembly President Lucio Pabon, a conservative and former Interior Minister, withdrew along with 20 of his followers. No reason was given.

Presumably Pabon was protesting the assembly decision, which would derail plans for presidential elections next year.



The Weather

Tokyo Area—Today: Fair and cloudy with N. winds. Tomorrow: Fair, occasionally cloudy with N. later E. winds. Yesterday's temperatures: Max. 62.4 F. Min. 53.1 F. Minimum humidity: 79 per cent.

Thursday, May 9
(Lunar Calendar, April 10)
Sunrise—4:42 a.m. Sunset—6:34 p.m. Moonrise—1:34 p.m. Moonset—1:19 a.m. High tide—1 a.m., 1:25 p.m. Low tide—7:45 a.m., 7:55 p.m.

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Inumaru Fetes U.S. Hotel Executives

Byron E. Calhoun, president of the Inter-Continental Hotel Corp., and George Fox, director of tourist development facilities of the ICHC, were guests at a reception given by Tetsuzo Inumaru, president of the Japan Hotel Association, at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, last night. Calhoun and Fox, accompanied by their wives are now visiting Japan on business. Left to right are Fox, Calhoun, Inumaru, Seijiro Yanagita, president, Japan Air Lines, and Warren A. Eisener, acting district traffic-sales manager, PAA.

Allisons Walk Out On Sukarno's Party

JAKARTA (AP)—U.S. Ambassador John Allison and his wife walked out on President Sukarno's reception for visiting Soviet President Klimenti Voroshilov Tuesday night because no seats were provided for them.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the Allisons arrived at the time specified for the reception and found the usual program of Indonesian ceremonial dances already under way. A Foreign Office official spotted the American couple wandering down an aisle, ushered them to the front row, and left them standing.

Witnesses said when no chairs were provided, Allison turned and led his wife out.

Indonesian officials said the Americans had arrived 30 minutes late, because the schedule had been changed.

Japan-Czech Treaty Instruments Exchanged

Instruments of ratification of the protocol restoring diplomatic relations between Japan and Czechoslovakia were exchanged between Japanese Ambassador to Britain Haruhiko Nishi and the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Britain Jiri Hojek in London at 4 p.m. yesterday (midnight JST).

The protocol was signed by both countries Feb. 14, 1957.

The exchange of the instruments, which took place at the Japanese Embassy, restored diplomatic relations between the two countries after a lapse of 18 years.

Peiping Accepts Extension Of Fishery Agreement

A reply was received from Communist Chinese authorities Tuesday consenting to a one-year extension of the current private fisheries agreement between Japan and Red China.

The Japan-Communist China Fishery Council had proposed the extension in lieu of drawing up a new pact which would become necessary after June 12.

According to the reply, the Communist Chinese side expressed the desire of exchanging new copies of the existing pact as the method of extension.

Gov't Names Kuriyama For World Court Post

The Government has nominated Shigeru Kuriyama, president of the Japan Branch of the International Association of Lawyers and former judge of the Supreme Court, as a candidate for the elections to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, the Foreign Office announced yesterday.

The election is scheduled to be held this autumn during the 12th session of the United Nations to fill up the posts to be vacated by five judges of the 15-member International Court of Justice, whose nine-year term of office expires Feb. 5 next year.

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Reds Admit Unrest in Chungking

By The United Press

Unrest against their Communist masters boiled over in a series of demonstrations this year in the wartime Nationalist capital of Chungking, Communist China disclosed yesterday.

Peiping Radio said there were "disturbances" in which only a "few" workers took part.

Communist Party spokesman Chou Yang, in a conference for foreign newsmen in Peiping, said "The Chinese people had the right to demonstrate and strike just as they had the right to free speech and meeting"—a reflection of the "rectification" campaign launched by the Chinese Red party this year.

But it was believed here the demonstrations were more widespread than the Reds were willing to admit.

The report strengthened suspicion here that unrest among China's masses, chafing from long years of Red rule, had led to the sweeping reform of the Communist Party instituted by its central committee this year on the orders of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Communist broadcast indicated factory workers, miners and students probably took part in the series of outbreaks in the Chungking area, of southwest China.

The broadcast said the Chungking regional committee of the Communist Party called a meeting of party leaders from "more than 20 factories, mines and schools" in the area.

Officials present at the meeting blamed the "bureaucracy" of party officials for "disturbances by a few laborers since last year."

"Many plants," the broadcast said, "had employed many new workers, but supervisors concentrated only on raising production and thought lightly of the ideological education of the laborers."

OBITUARIES

JOHN P. ROYSTON

CHICAGO (AP) — John P. Royston, 51, an insurance broker who supervised the Japanese insurance industry in the postwar Reconstruction Government, died Monday.

Royston, an expert in the insurance field, was asked by the Federal Government to join Gen. Douglas MacArthur's postwar Government in Japan.

GEORGE P. F. JOUINE

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—George P. F. Jouine, 72, the first French consular agent in Houston and head of the Gladys City Oil, Gas and Manufacturing Co., died Tuesday in a hospital here.

He had been in the hospital more than a year.

J. A. DE ROTHSCHILD

LONDON (AP)—James Armand de Rothschild, millionaire racehorse owner and former member of Parliament, died Tuesday after a heart attack. He was 78.

DR. WILHELM FILCHNER

ZURICH (Kyodo-UP)—Famed German explorer-professor Dr. Wilhelm Filchner died here Tuesday after a long illness. He was 79.

PROF. HUNG CHING-CHOW

ITHACA, N.Y. (AP)—Prof. Hung Ching-chow, a visiting scholar in mathematics at Cornell University here, died Tuesday after a brief illness. He was 55.

JESSECA PENN

PLAINFIELD, Wis. (AP)—Jesseca Penn, America's most glamorous artists' model of the early 1900's, was found dead Monday in her small cottage here. She was in her late 70's.

JOHNNY TORRIO

NEW YORK (AP)—Naples-born Johnny Torrio, one-time Chicago gang lord and tutor of Al (Scarface) Capone, has died here at the age of 75. Torrio's death April 16 following a heart attack only became known publicly Tuesday when his will was filed for probate.

U.S. Embassy Aide InMoscowExpelled

WASHINGTON (AP)—Russia Tuesday expelled an Amercian diplomat from Moscow, possibly in retaliation for the recent ouster of a Soviet official from Washington.

The State Department announced that Martin S. Bowe Jr., Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy, has been declared personally unacceptable by the Soviet Foreign Office.

The U.S. Embassy protested, and demanded to know why Bowe's departure had been ordered.

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, said the Soviet Foreign Ministry declared Bowe must leave immediately because of "activities incompatible with his status as an accredited diplomat."

The State Department last month expelled Gennadi Mashkantsev for trying to lure Soviet citizens in the United States back to the Soviet Union.

Mashkantsev denied he did anything wrong. His job was with the Soviet Embassy's consular service, which is supposed to look after Soviet citizens in the United States desiring help.

Nevada Atomic Test Postponed to May 16

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP)—The first atomic test shot of the spring-summer series was postponed Tuesday from May 15 to May 16, the Nevada test organization announced.

Nine nuclear explosions are to be set off at the Nevada test site, 70 miles northwest of Las Vegas, during the series.

James E. Reeves, test manager, said the extra 24 hours will be required for technical preparations for the first shot.

Sub Nautilus to Spend Two Months in Pacific

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Navy announced Tuesday the atomic submarine Nautilus will leave the U.S. east coast about May 15 to spend two months in the Pacific.

Gen. Hayashi Inspects RAF Planes

SUFFOLK (INS)—Gen. Keizo Hayashi launched his intensive fact-finding inspection tour of British defense establishments Tuesday with a flying visit to the Royal Air Force bomber command station at nearby Honington—home of one of Britain's nuclear retaliation bomber groups.

The British press gave scant attention to Hayashi's visit but the Japanese general's tour is being viewed afresh by diplomatic military observers in the light of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi's declaration in the Japanese Diet Tuesday that it is not unconstitutional for Japan to possess nuclear weapons for self defense.

Although Kishi said this did not mean the Government was planning to arm Japan's self defense forces with nuclear weapons in the near future, British observers noted that Hayashi, on his arrival, clearly asserted his belief that the turning point in weapons has been reached and added:

"I should like to make a study of this in this country so that our future development is in the correct and proper direction."

Hayashi inspected British Canberras, Comets, Shakeltons as well as the famed V-bombers —Valiants and Vulcans.

U.S. Offers Notice Of Troop Moves

LONDON (AP)—The United States offered Tuesday to join other nations in giving advance notice of international movements of troops as part of an East-West disarmament agreement.

Harold Stassen, American delegate to the United Nations subcommittee on disarmament, also called on the Soviet Union to accept a system of control over the import and export of armaments.

Stassen, who is President Eisenhower's special adviser on disarmament, told the five-nation committee that both proposals should form part of a partial agreement on disarmament which they hope will precede a full-scale pact to end the world arms race.

The Soviet delegation made no definite comments on either proposal.

The proposal would include such movements as the transfer of American troops from the United States mainland to Alaska.

Entire Estate of $50,800 Left to 4-Year-Old Dog

READING, Pa. (AP)—Bobby, a four-year-old mongrel, is one of the world's richest dogs.

Mrs. Ruth A. Maurer, who died April 29, left her entire estate of $50,800 to the dog, and also provided him with a practical nurse, his own bed in an air-conditioned bedroom, and free-run of her apartment as long as he lives. An old friend, Mrs. Freda Kerby, will receive $125 monthly and free rent to care for Bobby. After the dog dies, the remainder of the estate will be divided among Mrs. Maurer's niece, two brothers and a sister.

German Chemist Introduced

Dr. Hans G. Sinkel, managing director of Chemische Werke Huels, A.G., Marl, West Germany, was guest of honor at a reception given by Helmut Roeser, of the Chemdyes Limited, at the American Club, Tokyo, last night. About 100 executives of Japan's chemical and oil industries and German businessmen were invited. Left to right are Roeser, Takeo Otsubo, managing director, Daikyo Oil Co., Ltd., and Dr. Sinkel.

Int'l Congress Scheduled Here In Oct. of Young Businessmen

The 12th World Congress of the Junior Chamber of Commerce International will be held in Tokyo this October, it was announced yesterday.

Thirteen hundred young business leaders are expected to converge on Tokyo for a week's session, beginning Oct. 14 This includes 500 from 50 countries abroad and 800 from Japanese cities.

The first two days will be devoted to meetings of the organization's executive committee and its international council. The opening plenary session is scheduled at Sankei Hall Oct. 16.

Several activities are being planned outside of the congress sessions. Women delegates will be invited to a fashion show to be held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi. A grand evening ball is also planned.

The international organization has a membership of 200,000 in 80 countries over the globe, all businessmen between the ages of 20 and 40.

Japanese participation in the JCI dates from 1951. There are at present some 4,000 Japanese members, representing 110 cities.

The organization has as its motto "social service, self discipline and international friendship."

In the field of social service local bodies of the JCI have made significant contributions, both at home and abroad. The Japan Junior Chamber of Commerce, for example, two years ago sent a doctor, three nurses and ¥2,500,000 worth of medical supplies to aid war victims in Vietnam.

Also prominent in JCI activities are children's art exhibits, which are sponsored in individual countries.

Ex-Premier Nabulsi Restricted to Amman

AMMAN (Kyodo-UP) — Military Government authorities Wednesday ordered ousted Premier Suleiman El Nabulsi confined to Amman for the duration of the emergency.

It had been denied previously that Nabulsi, leader of the leftist coalition banned by King Hussein, was under arrest. But officials confirmed he is being kept under "close surveillance."

A "compulsory restriction" order was issued prohibiting the fiery ex-Premier from leaving Amman. This means he will be barred from visiting the west bank areas of Jordan where his strength was greatest.

Swiss Envoy Troendle To Present Credentials

New Swiss Ambassador to Japan Max Troendle will present credentials to the Emperor at the Imperial Palace this morning attended by Foreign Minister Kishi.

Ambassador Troendle, born in Basle in 1905, entered foreign service in 1931. He became a counsellor of the Swiss Embassy in Italy in 1944 and came here as Swiss Minister to Japan in December 1954. He was promoted to ambassadorial rank in April this year.

Okinawans Seek Talks For Return

The Association of Okinawan Residents in Tokyo yesterday requested Prime Minister Kishi to negotiate with the United States Government for immediate return of administrative rights over the Ryukyus to Japan during his forthcoming trip to Washington.

The request was made to Chief Cabinet Secretary Hirohide Ishida by a delegation of the association headed by Chairman Seiryo Kamiyama.

Haruki Satake, head of the Socialist Party's Okinawa Countermeasures Committee, was also present at the meeting.

Ishida replied that he would transmit the request to Kishi.

The group later met Speaker Shuji Masutani of the House of Representatives and President Tsuruhei Matsuno of the House of Councillors and asked them to prevail upon the Government to negotiate wtih the U.S. in accordance with the resolution passed by the Diet recently calling for restoration of administrative rights over the Ryukyus and Bonins.

The Diet leaders were also asked to create a special Diet committee to study countermeasures on Okinawa.

Hatoyama Named Committee Head

Former Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama will receive, as chairman of a special reception committee, a 10-man Soviet goodwill mission which is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo around May 14.

The reception committee was organized at a meeting of the Committee for Asian Solidarity which invited the Russian group to Japan, yesterday.

Hatoyama was named chairman of the reception committee. Among the four vice-chairmen were Liberal-Democratic Representative Tokutaro Kitamura and Dr. Seiji Kaya, chairman of the Japan Council of Science.

The Russian goodwill mission, the first of its kind to visit Japan since the restoration of relations between the two countries, will be headed by M. V. Nesterov, chairman of the All-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

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Gakushuin College To Give PlayMay11

Students of the English Department of Gakushuin University will present a special program of William Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" at the Toshima Public Hall in Ikebukuro on Saturday.

The play will be given in Japanese from 1:30 p.m. and in English from 6 p.m.

Gakushuin students are making the presentation of Shakespearean plays an annual event. This marks the second year for this project which is being supported by The Japan Times.

ECAFE Will Sponsor Traffic Safety Seminar

An 11-day seminar on traffic safety will be held from next Monday at the Prince Hotel in Akasaka, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

The conference, to be held at the invitation of the Japanese Government, will be participated in by about 40 experts from Australia, China, India, the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, the United States, the Soviet Union and Hongkong, and members of the ECAFE secretariat.

The conference will discuss questions concerning technical aspects of road transportation safety, traffic legislation, traffic control, road planning and designing, future prospects for road transportation, education and enlightenment of masses on traffic safety.

Meals for Millions Affiliate

The Board of Trustees of Meals for Millions Affiliate was inaugurated at a luncheon meeting yesterday at the Nikkatsu Hotel. The board will distribute Multi-Purpose food, a high-quality, palatable protein food consisting of expeller processed soybean grits fortified with minerals and vitamins, to welfare and relief institutions where protein is lacking in the diet for inmates. The Multi-Purpose food is now developed at the California Institute of Technology. Left to right: Miss Hiroko Ohashi, former president of the Japan Women's University; Yasuo Iwasaki of the same university; Miss Fumiko Miyagi, president of the Meals for Millions Affiliate in Japan; and Kunitaro Arimoto, head of the Japan Nutrition Research Institute.

RKO Plans Movie Based On Daring Mercy Flight

Story-hungry Hollywood producers lost no time jumping at the reported adventure of an American pilot who flew deep into Red China to rescue the son of a wealthy Chinese businessman.

RKO has registered the title "China Rescue" and is planning to put into preparation immediately a picture based on a wire service dispatch about the daring flight by Henry Peter Bush, a Venezuela Airlines pilot who came to the Far East on leave, it was announced by the RKO Tokyo office recently.

Bush's rescue flight story stirred quite a controversy here on its authenticity. Bush said he made the flight 350 miles into Hunan Province in early April by a PBY flying boat from Macao and rescued the Chinese youth who had been stranded there for six years.

William Dozier, RKO vice-president in charge of production, has announced that RKO representatives in Hongkong are arranging the necessary clearances with pilots and others involved in the adventure. The flight story has perfect settings and characters, for a Far Eastern thriller including a beautiful Chinese girl who acted as go-between in the arrangement of the rescue flight, secret rendezvous in a Hongkong hotel, midnight boat trip to Portuguese Macao, dangerous low altitude flight by a lumbering amphibious plane and dawn take-off from an isolated air strip in Hunan Province for the return trip.

Dozier said a writer will shortly be assigned to work out the script.

Bush left here last night via PAA for the United States.

Float Parade Due In Y'hama Saturday

The 5th Yokohama Port Festival's International Fancy Dress and Float Parade is to be held Saturday starting in front of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nihon Odori, at 2 p.m.

The route of this year's parade will be through Honcho-dori, Bashamichi-dori, Onoe-cho, crossing Oebashi towards Sakuragi-cho Station, Noge-machi, Yoshida-machi, Isezaki-cho up to Sannomiya.

Governor Uchiyama, Mayor Hiranuma, members of the Foreign Consular Corps of Yokohama, the seven Misses Yokohama and other prominent members of the Yokohama Community will lead the parade in Happi coats and Sedge hats followed by the U.S. Army, Air Force, Yokohama Police, and Yokohama Customs bands.

More than 80 motor car floats decorated in different designs and subjects sponsored by the U.S. Army Port, Yokohama American Cultural Center, other firms and organizations will join the parade passing before judges to decide the winners of the contest prizes.

Fireworks will be displayed at night in the open lot near Isezaki-cho. More than 350 shells, about 25 of which are of elaborate makes, will be set off.

Black to Be Key Speaker At Int'l Development Meet

Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, currently visiting Japan, will be keynote speaker at the International Development Conference to be held in San Francisco, Oct. 14-18.

The announcement was made by Time-Life International and Stanford Research Institute, sponsors of the meeting.

Black will speak at the opening day luncheon of the week-long meeting. He will give an over-all appraisal of prospects, both favorable and unfavorable, for future international development, and will outline specific steps which need to be taken to speed the rate of productive investment in the free world.

Speaking later in the week will be Robert L. Garner, president of the International Finance Corporation. He will discuss "The New Economic Frontier: A Challenge to Private Enterprise."

Reparations Trawler Leaves for Rangoon

SHIMONOSEKI (Kyodo)—A 260-ton trawler, one of the reparations items to Burma, left here yesterday for Rangoon manned by 19 Japanese crewmen.

Otsu Leftists Hit Shooting Of U.S. Movie

OTSU, Shiga Prefecture (Kyodo)—Local workers and teachers have raised an outcry against the location shooting here of the 20th Century Fox's "Stop-Over Tokyo."

The plot of the movie, they charge, smacks of "political" propaganda.

William Eckhardt, crew manager, and his team arrived in the city May 2 to shoot the last scene of the film.

They decided to use a memorial tower for war dead located in Zeze Park, and to hire 150 primary school pupils as extras. Mayor Shigetsugu Uehara agreed to cooperate.

On learning this, local labor unions, affiliated with Sohyo—Japan's largest labor federation—and a teachers' union accused the mayor of having promised cooperation without scrutinizing the story of the movie, which they claim is "politically colored."

They also claimed that the schedule for using children as extras will interfere with school lessons.

Their opposition further stiffened when they learned that the location team allegedly had made some shots in Zeze Park Tuesday and Wednesday without permission by the city authorities.

Yesterday, a delegation of workers and teachers called on the mayor and protested the allegedly unauthorized location shooting in the park.

Meanwhile, municipal authorities have also lodged a protest with the American group. They stressed that they had only agreed to meet with the team today to discuss arrangements for the location shooting, and that no permission has yet been granted for use of the park.

Representatives of workers and teachers unions will call on the mayor and Eckhardt today to seek "explanations."

1st Group of Physicists Leaves for Peiping Visit

The first group of a 20-man Japanese physicist team invited to Communist China left for Peiping via Hongkong by JAL plane late Tuesday night.

The advance party of 13 scholars included Professors Hidehiko Tamaki of Tokyo University and Koji Fushima of Osaka University.

Dr. Shinichiro Tomonaga of Tokyo Education University, who will head the Japanese team, and six other members were scheduled to leave Tokyo Wednesday night.

The 20 scientists will be joined in Hongkong and enter Communist China together.

Hokkaido U. Gets Fund For Clarke Memorial Hall

A 67-year-old Japanese businessman in Sapporo has donated ¥10 million to Hokkaido University to be used in building a memorial hall to the late American educator William Clarke. The hall will be started this month, at a cost of ¥180 million to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the founding of the university. Some ¥75 million of the cost is expected to be raised by the University of Massachusetts. The rest will be raised in Japan.

3 Newspapers to Open Telephone News Service

The three major vernaculars, the Asahi, Mainichi and Yomiuri, will open a 90-second telephone news service in Japanese starting June 10 in the Tokyo area.

First-hand news can be obtained by dialing the following numbers between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. on week days and all day on Sundays and holidays:

Mainichi: 27-4231, 27-4241
Asahi: 28-4231, 28-4241
Yomiuri: 54-4231, 54-4241

Ayu Fishing Season Opens Earlier This Year

The ayu or sweetfish season on the Kano River will open May 19, two days earlier than in usual years, it was decided yesterday.

The Kano River has its source on Mt. Amagi, on the Izu Peninsula, and flows into Numazu.

Some 550,000 young ayu (or sweetfish) have been released by the Kano River Fishing Association and they are reported to have grown favorably.

Fire Razes Big Hotel In Tochigi Prefecture

UTSUNOMIYA (Kyodo)—A fire broke out at the big Kinugasa Onsen Hotel in Tochigi Prefecture yesterday morning.

Three hotel workers and three firemen were injured.

All 270 guests were safe.

The fire started in the kitchen and burned down the main building and five annexes of the hotel, causing damage estimated at about ¥150 million.

Harris, Okichi Story Plans Aired by Huston

One of Hollywood's foremost movie directors John Huston declared at a press interview yesterday that his coming picture the "Townsend Harris Story" will not be just another American movie produced in Japan.

"I hope to make a Japanese picture in Japan, not an American picture," said the director of a half a dozen award winners including the "African Queen" and "Moby Dick."

Expanding further on his idea, the tall, slim American director said:

"I hope to take advantage of the very high quality of the craftsmanship, techniques and individuals that the Japanese motion pictures have developed."

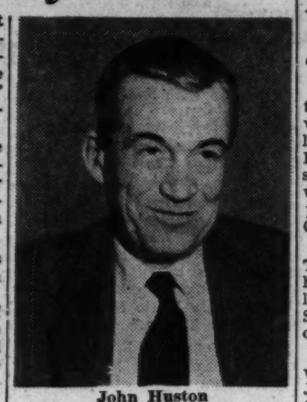
Although he has no particular persons in mind as yet, he hopes to use a Japanese cameraman, a Japanese art director and scores of other local talent for his coming color CinemaScope production.

Huston said the script has not been written yet and he had no details except that the role of Harris will be played by John Wayne.

Both the American and Japanese sides of the Harris story are now under careful study for the picture, he said.

As to famous Okichi, the Japanese woman who attended the first American Consul in Japan at Shimoda, Huston plans to picture her as a woman who acted as an interpreter of Japanese ideas and the Japanese people for Harris to give him a better understanding of Japan and make him try "the harder to bring our two countries closer together."

He said if the studies now being made prove him to be misguided about Okichi, he would give up the movie and would switch to some other stories.



John Huston

Huston said he hopes to use one of the very best Japanese actresses for the role of Okichi.

Asked to compare his coming film with some of his past productions, Huston flatly said he doesn't like to compare any of his movies.

"I try to disassociate each picture from others...And my profoundest hope is that this coming film won't be like any of those I have made."

After the American film director lavishly praised some of the Japanese pictures released in the U.S., a reporter asked him for criticism and point out some of their shortcomings. To this, Huston answered:

"When people have the rare chance of seeing truly great movies, they are deprived of critical faculty." He added that what he had seen was only a handful of the very best Japanese films.

AFS Branch Here Seeks Fund To Invite Nine U.S. Students

The Japan Branch of the American Field Service recently decided to invite nine American high school students to Japan during the coming two-month summer vacation from July.

This was learned yesterday from a letter to The Japan Times sent by Miss Reiko Yamanari, member of the Japan Branch of the AFS and winner of the first prize at the All Kanto Area High School Students' Speech Contests sponsored by The Japan Times last year.

The nine visiting American students will live with the families of Japanese company employes, farmers, and physicians in Tokyo, Nagoya, Ashiya, Nishinomiya, Kobe, Yamanashi and Fukui prefectures.

The American Field Service was set up in the U.S. immediately after World War II with a view to inviting foreign high school students to the United States for one-year study at American high schools.

The purpose of the AFS is to help cultivate understanding and friendship among the peoples of the world.

A total of about 3,000 high school students from Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, South American and European countries have been invited by this organization to the United States to date.

In return about 2,000 American high school students have been invited to various European countries, while a total of 37 Japanese high school students have so far studied in the United States on the AFS scholarship program.

This is the first time that American students will be invited to this country by the Japan Branch.

The Japan Branch is now holding a fund-raising campaign to cover expenses required to invite the American students. However, as at present, only ¥60,000 has been collected, far from the target of ¥330,000. The Japan Branch is earnestly hoping to obtain support and understanding to their plan from various quarters.

Ship to Carry Remains of 329 Chinese

A Japanese delegation will take the remains of 329 Chinese, who died in Japan during the last war, to Peiping aboard the Koan Maru leaving Shimonoseki port Saturday. The ship will bring back Japanese repatriates from Communist China.

A ceremony was held at the Tokyo Kaikan yesterday to honor the delegation under the leadership of Katsuo Takenaka, Socialist member of the House of Councillors.

The remains of the Chinese, who died while working in Japanese mines and plants during the war, will be handed over to Communist Chinese authorities in Peiping May 14. Japan has so far returned to Red China the remains of 2,724 Chinese.

However, the remains of another 4,000 Chinese remain at temples throughout this country.

The Koan Maru will also carry 150 Chinese and 10 relatives of Japanese "war criminals," serving prison terms in Communist China.

Emperor, Empress To See Color TV

A special color television program for the Emperor and Empress is being set up at the American Commercial Pavilion of the Tokyo International Trade Fair for tomorrow morning.

The Emperor and Empress are slated to visit the Harumi Fair Ground for one hour from 9:40 a.m. Since the Emperor is known to be keenly interested in television, it is expected that His Majesty will watch the color TV demonstration staged at the Fair by the Radio Corporation of America, in cooperation with Japanese television broadcasting companies.

A classical Japanese dance, "Yasuna," to be performed by the famous Kabuki actor Shibajaku Nakamura has been slated as a special program for the Emperor from 10 to 10:15 a.m. by the Nippon Television Network Corporation, which is in charge of the color TV programs at the Fair from tomorrow through 14.

Tokyo Rotarians Honor Dr. Oshima's Memory

The Rotary Club of Tokyo honored the memory of the late Dr. Yoshikiyo Oshima at its regular weekly meeting at the Imperial Hotel yesterday.

Dr. Oshima, a former Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University, was president of the Club in 1935-36 and was an active Rotarian for more than 30 years.

A large number of overseas guests, many of them here for the International Trade Fair, attended the meeting.

Donates to Hungarian Refugees

Mrs. Kane Iwashita, an executive member of the Mie Prefecture Women's Association, yesterday called on Austrian Minister in Tokyo Dr. Franz Helmut Leitner (left) and presented a ¥500,000 check for Hungarian refugees in Austria. Dr. Leitner who received the donation on behalf of the Austrian Government thanked Mrs. Iwashita, saying the donation would greatly help Hungarian refugees in his country both materially and morally. The money was raised by donations from 150,000 housewives in Mie Prefecture after the association adopted a resolution to help Hungarian refugees and Hokkaido farmers at the annual assembly last December.

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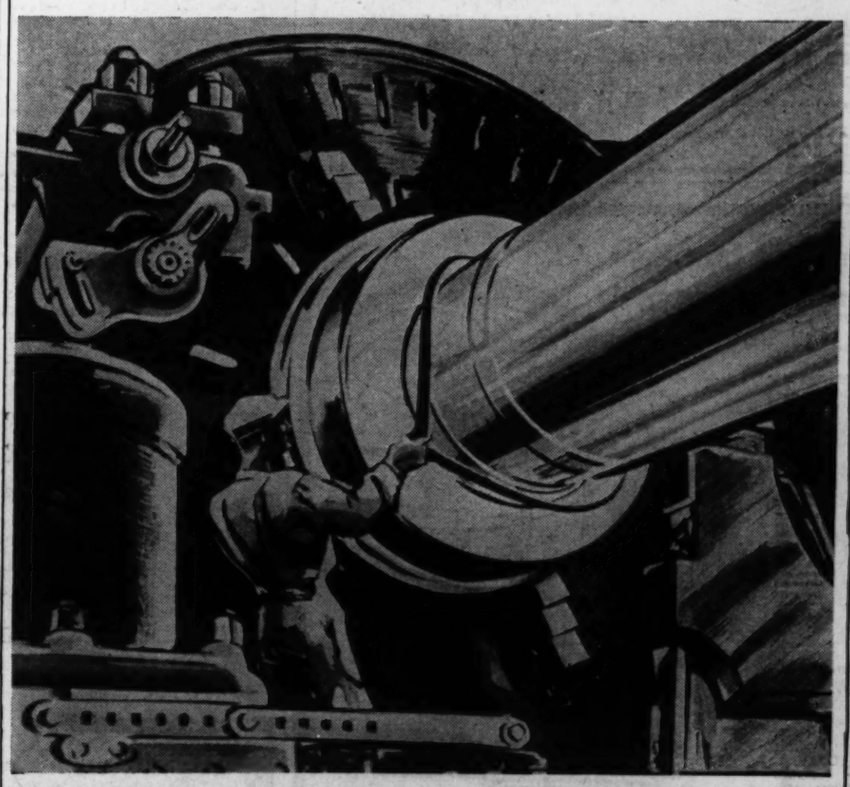

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Movies in Review

'The Rainmaker'

By FOUMY SAISHO

Who was it that once said—if all the keys struck are false, it might produce a note not altogether disagreeable, whereas a false key struck amidst general harmony would be a hideous offence. "The Rainmaker" (playing at Shochiku Central) is the kind of picture that reminds one strongly of some such situation.

The situation exists in a sort of parallel line—drought on a farm and the plight of spinsterhood. A hilarious impostor descends upon the scene, who, with his glib tongue, not only promises a deluge of rain within 24 hours, provided $100 be paid him in advance—but turns around to the plain Jane of the house with an appalling tale of her beauty, and changes life for them altogether.

The honest farm family he thus prevails himself upon is composed of four rustic souls—good old Pa (Cameron Prud'homme), the dour older son Noah (Lloyd Bridges) and the dim-witted kid brother Jim (Earl Holliman) and Lizzie (Katharine Hepburn) whose spinsterhood is getting to be a serious matter to everybody concerned.

The night the rainmaker Burt Lancaster bursts into the Curry home, they are feeling particularly low because File (Wendell Corey), the deputy-sheriff of the village who is Lizzie's only and last eligible man, has refused to come to the dinner. With his tall tales about bringing rain and his fantastic flatteries, and with his singular charm, the merry impostor creates a new mood in the amazed family; even while upbraiding pop's indiscretion for handing out to such an obvious liar the money he asks for, everybody in the family begins to feel better and looks at this funny stranger with indulgence.

Lizzie is particularly difficult to be persuaded at first, but when she permits herself to be, she goes in with heart and soul. The barn scene where the two misfits—the confident man and the despairing old maid—pour their hearts out to each other is one of the finest in the film.

"The Rainmaker" is an ambitious metaphorical work produced by Hal Wallis whose recent production includes two masterpieces in similar studies of a woman's desperation—"Come Back, Little Sheba" and "The Rose Tattoo."

The non-prosaic lines provided by playwright N. Richard Nash who adapted for the screen .is own play are spoken with surprising spontaneity and imagination. Lancaster performs in his own tradition of "The Rose Tattoo" with a broad, blithe and energetic facility.

If Katharine Hepburn is a bit unbelievable as the rustic old maid she is supposed to be, her disciplined acting makes the picture of a spinster's desperation perfectly believable and her dread of a manless future palpably real. While her work is not quite up to the level of a similar characterization in that delightful film "Summertime," her burlesquing wit gives sharpness to the comedy. This is particularly welcome in places where the comedy sags with occasional long scenes which play up the rural humor and dull conversation or skirmishes exchanged among the yokels, especially between the deputy sheriff Corey and the simple-minded brother Earl Holliman.

Cameron Prud'homme playing his own stage role gives a performance which goes deeper than the skin as the forlorn, understanding pop in direct contrast to the unimaginative, dour farm mind represented by his older son excellently played by Lloyd Bridges.

'Julie'

Poor Julie (in the film of the same name opening tomorrow at the Theatre Tokyo really has it rough. The first reel finds her hysterically trying to control her auto while her jealous husband has his foot jammed on the accelerator; the last reel finds her hysterically trying to land an airliner while the cabin personnel are dying like flies. In between she has her hands equally full with husband out to get her, the law trying to help and the other man wooing her, risking life, limb and continuity.

Julie is a woman's woman—half wholesome Girl Scout, half slinky clothes-horse, with just a touch of that bouncy, aggressive normalcy in which Doris Day nearly always indulges when she's not singing. And she doesn't sing a note in the body of this film.

Her "True Story" saga has apparently had the American female population on the edge of its collective seat all winter long but to the male members of the audience her exploits in car and plane will proclaim her simply another woman driver.

Louis Jourdan plays the vengeful husband, deranged, artistic, likes music—the usual untrustworthy type; Barry Sullivan is the man she "should have married," beefy, head like a peanut, eyes mirroring dog-like devotion; Frank Lovejoy is the kindly policemen who goes around saying things like: "Most women don't realize it can happen to you."

Despite his grammatical piquancy, perhaps he has a point there. Given the clutch of circumstance, women are deprived of both the chance to pilot a plane and be adored by a madman. And this might explain the otherwise frightening fact that the perils of Julie has been packing them in at the box office.

FUTURE AT STAKE—Katharine Hepburn pleads to the sheriff, Wendell Cory, to let the imposter Burt Lancaster (right) go in "Rainmaker" now playing at the Shochiku Central Theater.

MOTOR FLOODED?—Oh no, nothing that simple in "Julie" the M-G-M film opening tomorrow at the Theatre Tokyo. That's Doris Day doing the running.

AMERICANO AND BRAZILIAN BELLE—Glenn Ford and Ursula Thiess provide the romance in "The Americano," Robert Stillman-RKO Technicolor drama of a Texas cowpoke who finds love and adventure in the wild Matto Grosso country of Brazil. The film is playing at the Marunouchi Toho until May 14.

Radio · TV · Screen · Stage

— Radio —

Thursday, May 9

FEN TOKYO (810 Kcs.)

7:00—News, 7:10—Morning Meditations, 7:15—Rise and Shine, 8:00—The Breakfast Club, 8:30—House Party, 9:00—People Are Funny, 9:25—101 Ranch Boys, 9:30—Masters of Melody, 9:45—Curt Massey, 10:00—News, 10:05—Disc Jockey Jury, 10:30—Turn Back the Clock, 10:55—The Todds, 11:00—Koffee Klatch, 11:15—Honshu Hayride.

12:00—12 O'clock high, 12:30—News 12:45—Make Up Your Mind, 1:00—Martin Block, 1:30—The Fred Robbins Show, 1:55—Harmony Rangers, 2:00—Matinee Concert, 3:00—News, 3:05—My Son Jeep, 3:15—Behind the Story, 3:30—Major League Baseball, 5:30—Music Amigos, 5:30—Around Your Town, 5:55—Weather Forecast.

6:00—News, 6:15—President's News Conference, 6:30—Spotlight on Sports, 6:45—Music by Rex Koury, 7:00—CBS Radio Workshop, 7:25—Sports Detective, 7:30—Howard Barlow Presents, 8:00—Salute to You, 8:30—Bob Hope Show, 8:55—What's the Question.

9:00—News, 9:15—Bob and Ray, 9:30—Mystery Time, 9:55—Art Baker's Notebook, 10:00—Air Express, 11:00—News, 11:05—At Ease, 11:15—A Joy Forever, 11:30—One Night Stand, 12:00—News, 12:05—After Hours, 1:00—Sign Off.

JAPANESE STATION

JOAK (590 Kcs.) JOAB (690 Kcs.) JOKR (950 Kcs.) JOQR (1,130 Kcs.) JOZ, JOZ2, JOZ3 (3,925 6,055 & 9,595 Kcs.) JOLF (1,310 Kcs.) (Subject to Change Without Notice)

MATINEE PROGRAM

8:05-8:30—Trumpet Concerto in E flat major (Haydn), George Eskdale with Litschauer & Vienna State Opera Orch.; Clarinet Rhapsody (Debussy), Reginald Kell. (AK)*

8:30-9:00—Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini (Rachmaninov), Artur Rubinstein with Reiner & Chicago Symphony; Valse Oubliee No. 1 (Liszt), Rubinstein. (AB)*

1:15-2:00—Symphony No. 5 (Shostakovich), Rodzinski & London Philharmonic (subject to change). (AB)*

12:30-1:00—Light Music of Europe: NHK Symphonic Tango Orch.; others. (AK)

3:45-4:00—Intermezzi from the Operas: Von Karajan & Philharmonia Orch. (QR)*

4:00-4:30—Popular Music. (QR)*

EVENING PROGRAM

6:20-6:25—Current Topics, John Mills. (AB)

7:30-8:00—Popular Music: Mitsuko Sawamura, others with Coney Islanders. (QR)

9:00-9:30—Jazz Game: Roy James (master of ceremonies). (QR)

9:30-10:00—Hit Parade: Chiemi Eri with Sharps & Flats, Tokyo Cuban Boys. (LF)

11:00-11:30 — Nocturnal Melodies. (AK)*

11:40-11:57—French Chansons. (AK)*

11:45-12:00—English Feature Hour: Japan Times News, Textile Market Report. (JOZ)

11:50-1:00—English Hour: 12:00—Japan Times News; 12:05—Request Time; 12:30—Jazz Hit Parade. (KR)*

12:05-1:15—Double Concerto in A minor for Violin & Cello (Brahms), David Oistrakh & Pierre Fournier with Galliera & Philharmonia Orch.; Piano Concerto in D minor, K. 466 (Mozart), Julius Katchen with Maag & New Symphony. (QR)*

— Video —

JOAK-TV

12:00 noon-12:15—News, 12:15-12:35—Music Hour, 1:23-1:38—Tokyo Local News, 6:00-6:10—Cartoon Movie, 6:10-6:40—Serial Science Comedy, 6:40-6:57—Sports Graph, 6:57—Weather, 7:00-7:10—News, 7:10-7:30—I Love Lucie (in English), 8:00-8:30—Drama "Hijo Kaidan," 8:30-9:00—Noboru Kirishima Show (Songs), 9:00-9:30——Serial Drama "Uzo Muzo," 10:00-10:15—News.

JOAX-NTV

6:55-7:00—Morning Melody, 7:00-7:18—News, 7:30-7:35—Puppet Drama, 8:00-8:18—News, 12:00 noon-12:15—News, 12:15-12:45—Music Parade, 12:45-1:00—Women's News, 1:00-1:15—Cooking Memo, 1:40—Fashion Show, 6:00-6:10—Yomiuri News, 6:15-6:45—Puppet Drama "Treasure Island," 6:45-6:55—"Todoroki Sensei," 6:55-7:00—International News, 7:00-7:12—News Flashes, 7:12—Weather, 7:15-7:30—Weekly Graph, 7:30-8:00—World Melody, 8:00-8:30—U.S. Movie "Robin Hood," 8:30-9:00—Drama, 9:00-9:07—Sports News, 9:15-9:45—Drama "Shugaku Ryoko," 10:00-10:10—Today's Events, 10:15-10:45—Serial Drama "Nobuko," 10:45—Telenews.

JOKR-TV

12:00 noon-12:15—News, 12:15-12:40—Lunchtime Variety Show, 12:40-1:00—Notes for Women, 6:00-6:25—Science Movie, 6:30-6:35—"Sazae-san," 6:45-6:50—Shadow Picture Drama, 6:50-7:00—Asahi News, 7:00-7:30—Star Melody, 7:30-8:00—U.S. Movie "Superman" (in Japanese), 8:00-8:30—Comedy "Buchan Sensei," 8:30-9:00—Samurai Drama "Kurama Tengu," 9:00-9:15—Home Variety Show, 9:15-9:45—U.S. Movie "Buffalo Bill," 9:45-9:55—News, 9:55-10:00—Sports News, 10:00-10:30—Serial Drama "Chu-Shingura-no Hitobito," 10:30-10:45—My Collection.

— Screen —

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS: The Wild Party (Anthony Quinn, Carol Ohmart), 6:30 & 8:30 p.m.

SOUTH CAMP DRAKE: The Gun of Fort Petticoat (Audie Murphy, Katherine Grant), 6:30 & 8:30 p.m.

PERSHING HEIGHTS: The Iron Petticoat (Katharine Hepburn, Bob Hope), 6:30 & 8:30 p.m.

GRANT HEIGHTS: Mr. Cory (Tony Curtis, Martha Hyer), 6:30 & 8:30 p.m.

NORTH CAMP DRAKE: Bundle of Joy (Debbie Reynolds, Eddie Fisher), 6:30 & 8:30 p.m.

HARDY: The Shadow on the Window (Betty Garrett, Phil Carey).

GAJOEN KANKO HOTEL: Tension at Table Rock (Richard Egan, Dorothy Malone), 2 p.m.

GINZA CONY: Lisbon; Come Next Spring; 9:50, 11:25, 2:50, 6:15, Until May 14.

GOTANDA CENTRAL: Fabiola; Le Neige Etait Sale; 10:25, 2:20, 6:15, Until May 14.

HIBIYA THEATER: The Great Locomotive Chase; Men Against the Arctic; 10, 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40.

IMPERIAL THEATER: Seven Wonders of the World, 10 a.m. Sunday. 1, 4, 7

MARUNOUCHI NIKKATSU: House of Secrets; The Story of Japanese Sword, 10:05, 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45.

MARUNOUCHI TOHO: The Americano; Game Warden; 10, 12, 2, 4, 6, 8.

MILANOZA (SHINJUKU TOKYU BUNKA KAIKAN): The True Story of Jesse James, 9:30 Sundays & holidays, 10, 11:30, 1:40, 3:40, 5:50, 8.

PANTHEON (SHIBUYA TOKYU BUNKA KAIKAN): The True Story of Jesse James, 9:30 Sundays, 10, 11:30, 1:40, 3:40, 5:50, 8.

SHIBUYA KOKUSAI: Le Feu aux Poudres; So War Deutsche Lander; 9:04, 11:01, 1:36, 4:26, 7:16, Until May 9.

SHINJUKU GEKIJO: Club de Femmes; Sommarnatens Leende; 9:30, 11:25, 3:10, 7, Until May 15.

SHIBUYA TOKYU: International Police; The Doolins of Oklahoma; 10, 11:43, 3:17, 6:51, Until May 11.

SHINJUKU TOKYU: International Police; The Doolins of Oklahoma; 10, 11:43, 3:17, 6:51, Until May 11.

SCALAZA: Something of Value, 10, 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40.

SHOCHIKU ACADEMY: The True Story of Jesse James, 9:30 Sundays and Holidays, 10, 11:30, 1:40, 3:40, 5:50, 8.

SHOCHIKU CENTRAL: The Rainmaker, 10:05, 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45.

THEATER TOKYO: Brink of Hell, 10:45, 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45.

TOKYO GEKIJO: Crime et Chatiment, 8:55—Holiday & Sun. 10:50, 1:05, 3:20, 5:35, 7:50.

UENO TAKARAZUKA: Club de Femmes; Sommarnatens Leende; 10:30, 2:30, 6:30 Until May 15.

UENO TOKYU: International Police; The Doolins of Oklahoma; 8:30 Sundays & Holidays, 10, 11:40, 3:15, 6:50, Until May 11.

YURAKUZA: Baby Doll, 10, 12:20, 2:45, 5:10, 7:34.

YOKOHAMA

BILL CHICKERING: Istanbul (Errol Flynn, Cornell Borchers).

TAKARAZUKA: Club de Femmes, 10:58, 2:28, 6:06; Sommarnatens Leende, 12:18, 3:58, 7:30, Until May 15.

SCALAZA: Lisbon, 10:25, 1:40, 4:55, 8:10; Come Next Spring, 12, 3:15, 6:30, Until May 14.

PICCADILLY: Notre Dame de Paris, (English Superimposed), 10:10, 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45 Until May 13.

— Stage —

KABUKIZA: Part I: noon "Genji Monogatari"; Part II: 5 p.m. "Oto-ni Kiku Tenjuku Tokubei" etc.; with Ebizo Ichikawa and Kikugoro Onoe Kabuki Troupe.

SHIMBASHI EMBUJO: Shimpa, Part I: 11 a.m. "Sone Fujin-no Kuro Megane"; Part II: 4:30 p.m. 'Kinkakuji" etc.; with Shotaro Hanayagi, Fubuki Koshiji, Until May 29.

NICHIGEKI: Music Parade "Chiemi Show," with Chiemi Eri, James Shigeta, Hideo Shimizu, Tokyo Cuban Boys and NDT, 2:45 & 6:20 p.m.

TAKARAZUKA GEKIJO: Toho Kabuki "Suppon," "Shunka Shuto" etc. with Kazuo Hasegawa, Yaeko Mizutani and Senjaku Nakamura, 5 p.m. Sundays, Saturdays & Holidays 11 a.m. & 4 p.m.

New Products

NEW YORK (AP)—Bad news for poison ivy is a drug called 'Antivy" offered by Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N.J. It's among new products this week.

If you see huge black lumps dotting farmland they're likely to be "plastic silos" of polyethylene developed by Visking Co. to do the job of the high, familiar silos on farms. Huge sheets of the black "visqueen" provide air tight covers for the harvest, the firm says.

Recommended Revivals

(Subject to Change Without Notice)

The African Queen. Huston, Hepburn and Bogart milling about in the Dark Continent. (May 13 only, Marunouchi Meigaza.)

Annie Get Your Gun. Bullseye Betty Hutton gets her man in the end. Music by Irving Berlin. (May 12-13 only, Shinjuku Nikkatsu Meigaza.)

Birth of the Cinema. An excellent USIS film about how the movies first moved. On the same bill, a Shochiku history of the film, Pearl White, Teddy Roosevelt and Fantomas. (May 9-11, one showing daily from 2 p.m., Tokyo Museum of Modern Art, Kyobashi.)

Bus Stop. A charming American idyll about vulgarity triumphant. With Marilyn Monroe. (May 14-20, Shinjuku New Odeonza.)

Un Carnet du Bal. Julien Duvivier's 1937 film about Marie Bell's kindling her old flames. (May 12 only, one performance from 2 p.m., Museum of Modern Art, Kyobashi.)

Casablanca. Bergman, Bogart and Paul Henreid killing time while time goes by. (May 9-14, Asakusa Encore Gekijo.)

Gone With the Wind. Every last minute of it, with Vivian Leigh, Gable and Leslie Howard. (May 9-14, Ueno Star.)

Guys and Dolls. Fun and games on Times Square with Jean Simmons, excellent dances and superb music. (May 9-11, Shinjuku Nikkatsu Meigaza.)

Jeux Interdits. Rene Clement's extremely effective and affecting film about children at war. Better know French. (May 9-14, Asakusa Encore Gekijo, on a double-bill with "Casablanca.")

Kumonosu-Jo. Kurosawa's visually superb version of the Macbeth story. (May 9-14, Ikebukuro Bungei Basement Theater.)

Limelight. A rather disappointing Chaplin film redeemed by five wonderful minutes with Buster Keaton. (May 9-13, Gotanda Meigaza.)

Modern Times. Chaplin's big 1937 film—and still pretty magnificent. (May 9-13, Jiyugaoka Gekijo.)

Odd Man Out. Carol Reed's extremely effective allegory about man's fate. Set in modern Ireland, with James Mason. (May 10-13, Kichijoji Subaru.)

Oliver Twist. David Lean's splendid 1947 version of the Dickens classic. With an Arnold Bax score and a wonderful performance by the late Robert Newton. (May 14 only, Marunouchi Meigaza.)

Quai des Brumes. Marcel Carne's 1937 Film about Jean Gabin and Michelle Morgan in love on foggy piers. (May 9 only, Kichijoji Subaru.)

The Way Ahead. Another excellent Carol Reed film, this one about the British at war in North Africa. With a script by Eric Ambler and Peter Ustinov. (May 12 only, Marunouchi Meigaza.)

Yoidore Tenshi. The film many consider Akira Kurosawa's very best, in one of its rare revivals. With Toshiro Mifune. The title means "Drunken Angel" but if you're going to understand much more than that you'd better know some Japanese. On a double-bill with "Kumonosu-Jo." (May 9-14, Ikebukuro Bungei Basement Theater.)—D.R.

Announcements

FATHER-SON BANQUET, Friday May 10 will be held at the Union Church. Mr. Paul Lewis of the American School is this year's chairman of the committee handling arrangements. Son may come early—5:45 p.m. and see a movie. The well-known "Kodama Kiddies" professional tumblers will be the feature of the evening's entertainment. Reservations for this evening of good-fellowship can be made through the Union Church.

GRADUATING STUDENTS of the Japan Women's University will give Shakespeare's play "The Merchant of Venice" in English at the Homei Kodo of the university in Mejiro on Friday May 17, from 1 p.m. and again at 5 p.m. and on Sunday, May 19 at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Tickets are available at the school at ¥120 per person. All proceeds from the performances will be used as scholarship funds.

ATTENTION ALL MASONS: The first "All Masonic" picnic in Japan will be held at Nagahama Park, eight miles south of the Yokohama PX area on the road to Yokosuka. Nagahama Park is one of the most beautiful picnic areas in Japan and will be completely ready for you on June 16 between 8 a.m.-6 p.m. Bring your own picnic lunch, your families and friends. A catering service will be available for hot-dogs, yakitori (shiskabobo) and cold drinks. Barbecue pits will be red and ready for the do it yourself clams. Special events feature boat riding on Tokyo Bay, races for kids and adults, train rides and numerous other activities. Tickets are 50c or ¥180 for adults and all children free. Follow the signs from the Yokohama PX area. For additional information call: Rip Powell days at 01-319 and evenings at 26076.

RADCLIFFE CLUB DINNER to welcome Dean Cronkhite will be held at Chinzanso on Tuesday, May 14, at 6 p.m. For reservation call Fumi Takano, Kokubunji 41, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., or write her c/o Tsuda College, Kodaira, Kitatama-gun. Fee: ¥1,900.

YOKOHAMA COUNTRY and Athletic Club: Thursday, May 9 "The Court Jester" Paramount Picture with Danny Kaye at 8:30 p.m. Fridays: Bridge at 8 p.m. Saturday, May 11 "Riding High" Paramount Picture with Bing Crosby at 8:15 p.m. Business lunch served daily from 11:30 a.m. Billiard tournament lists are posted on the bulletin board.

ZAMA YOKOHAMA Quartermaster Officers' Wives' Association will hold its monthly luncheon Tuesday, May 14 at 12:30 p.m. at the Golden Dragon Officers' Mess Program: Lecture on jade by representative of Mayuyama Co. Purchases may be made in yen. Also election of officers. All Quartermaster officers' wives in the area are cordially invited. For reservations call Mrs. Robert Ehmke, Yokohama 28061; Camp Zama call Mrs. Lamar Sheldon, Sagamihara 2637.

Japanese Films

'Tokyo Boshoku'

By DONALD RICHIE

"Tokyo Boshoku" (Tokyo Twilight) is the latest film of Yasujiro Ozu, a director considered by many to be the finest in Japan and the single important director who remains almost completely unknown in the West. The main reason for this, I have been assured, is the "he is too Japanese for foreigners to understand."

Anyone over 40 will tell you that an Ozu film "has the real Japanese flavor" and most people under 40 will betray some impatience with the world he represents and with you for liking it, but old-fashioned though he may be, he has wrought his craft into an art and it is a truly universal one. Far from indulging in the obscurantism of his critics he explains and illuminates the Japanese spirit as very few other directors have been able to.

His range is extremely, and purposely limited. He confines himself almost entirely to middle-class Tokyo life, the lives of the women who stay at home, the lives of the white-collar salary-men who go to work. He never once moves his camera, contenting himself with a series of skillfully styled set-ups, shot almost entirely from tatami level.

His world his dowdy and commonplace, completely lacking in histrionics and heroics and his attitude toward it is detached, ironic and yet compassionate. He is very old-fashioned in that he sticks to the verities of life, refusing to compromise his honesty or the viewer's intelligence.

This new film, though by no means his best, is in many ways typical of his approach. Chushu Ryu, separated from his wife, lives with his two daughters, Setsuko Hara and Ineko Arima, the former having left her husband, the later—a thoroughly modern girl—having gotten into trouble with a student.

The elder sister accidentally discovers that their mother, Isuzu Yamada, works in a nearby mahjong parlor and when the younger sister commits suicide the mother is blamed. At the end of the film the father is left alone in the house.

As in most Japanese films, the story is a more pretext for the psychological structure. Ozu, who usually does his own scripts, often taking years over them, embroiders his simple stories with the most varied and subtle of psychological interpretations. His value as a director lies much more in how he says something rather than in what he says and here he is saying something about the twilight of Tokyo, the end of a way of life he knows and loves.

Though not so moving as last year's "Soshun," or his famous "Tokyo Monogatari," this film in parts show Ozu at his best: a long sequence in an all-night coffee shop which in five minutes tells more about modern Japan than most directors can cram into a year's work; a series of highly amusing mahjong games which recall Ozu's very early comedies; a chillingly underplayed abortion scene and, throughout, the kind of creative cutting, imaginative use of sound and compositional beauty which, in Japan as elsewhere, has almost become a lost craft.

Ozu's art is truly universal, perhaps because, limiting himself as he does, he delves so deep. That he is too Japanese for foreigners to understand is nonsense, as you may ascertain for yourself by stepping into the nearest Shochiku theater. It is precisely because he is so deeply Japanese, so deeply human, that he is understandable.

TOKYO SISTERS—Ineko Arima and Hara Setsuko wait for father to come home in this scene from "Tokyo Boshoku," now playing at the Shochiku theaters.

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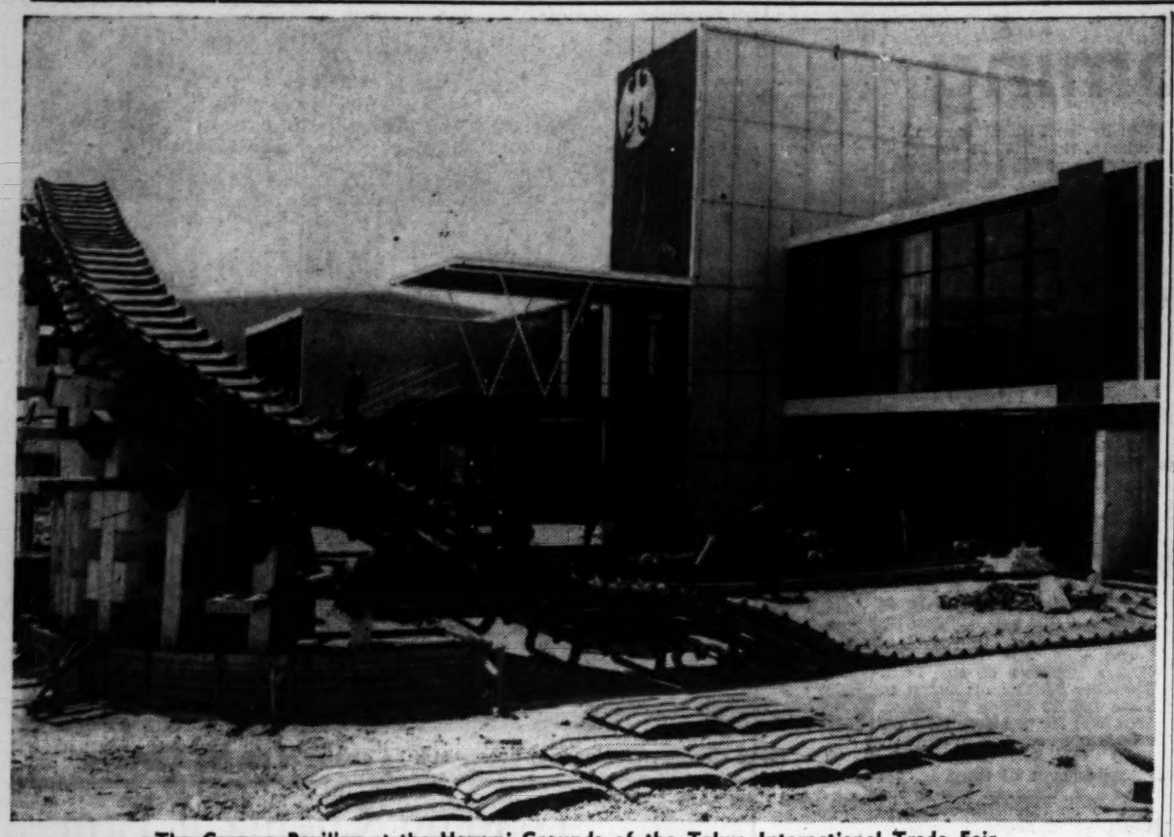
LITTLE EVE

By Jolita



The German Pavilion at the Harumi Grounds of the Tokyo International Trade Fair

GERMANY HAS VAST DISPLAY AT TOKYO INT'L TRADE FAIR

By an OBSERVER

West German exhibits at the current Japan International Trade Fair, totaling 3,000 in number and valued at $950,000, represent the best of the famed scientific, technological and industrial skills of the Federal Republic of Germany.

These German products are on display both at the German Pavilion and in the several halls dotting the vast Harumi Pier Ground.

The German Pavilion, located on the right side from the main entrance has been built and outfitted by the German Government and 36 German firms and economic organizations. In this pavilion, the visitors will find an interesting show of the German iron and steel industry, outstanding examples of German machinery as well as optical and chemical products.

On display at several other halls, especially in Pavilion No. 2 are the products of about 140 German manufacturing companies, submitted through the hands of 55 Japanese and German trading firms. The composite value of the German exhibits, amounting to $950,000, is double the amount of the German exhibits at the 1955 Trade Fair held in Tokyo.

Germany is a leading industrial country in the Western World. In the ratio of the values produced by industry to the national income, the Federal Republic of Germany leads the list with 49 per cent, preceding Austria (43 per cent), Britain (42 per cent), Belgium (39 per cent) and the Netherlands (38 per cent).

Visitors to the German Pavilion will see a big wall-map impressively demonstrating the location and interrelation of the German industry. A convenient guide for the visitors is the "Alibifon"—a new product of the German radio industry which delivers a lecture on Germany in the English or Japanese language.

On the ground floor of the German Pavilion, there is a movie room, where industrial, technical and cultural motion pictures about Germany are shown daily.

Visitors are advised to have a close look at the steps of the stairway. They are made of a special steel with a new pattern of "tear drops," which is capable of carrying an enormous weight.

Exhibits on the second floor of the German Pavilion tell the story of iron and steel—iron and steel as they are used not only by all branches of industry but also by the craftsman, the surgeon and, not the least, by the average housewife.

Japanese steel makers will be interested in the display of modern production methods and intricate steel alloys. There are photographs of new steel-making processes used by outstanding German firms such as DEMAG and KRUPP.

In the open space in front of the German Pavilion, the visitors will find an object which may remind them of the works of modern sculpture. It consists of a huge tube and a mighty piece of a crank-shaft-bearing, symbolic of the skills of the German casting industry. This is one of the heaviest pieces of its kind, showing the best quality of high-grade steel.

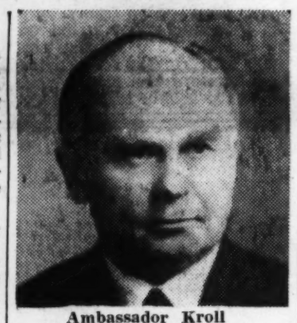
Although the world is approaching the new age of atomic energy, the industrial countries are still depending on coal as one of the most important natural sources of energy. An ingenious German engineer, the late Wilhelm Loebbe of Eisenhuette Westfalia Luenen, conceived the idea of making automatic the process of digging coal in the mines and conveying it to the haulage ways.

This machinery is shown for the first time in front of the German Pavilion—in full operation. The latest success of the Westfalia Loebbe coal-shaving machine, which is already operating in seven coal pits in Japan, was achieved at the Emukae Coal Mine in Nagasaki Pre-

Continued on Page 7, Col. 4

Ambassador's Message

By DR. HANS KROLL
German Ambassador



Ambassador Kroll

It is of particular satisfaction for me to be able to state that in the two years I have represented the Federal Republic of Germany as first postwar Ambassador to Japan the economic relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan have made a remarkable recovery.

The total trade volume increased from $29 million in 1951 to over $72 million in 1956. Germany's share in Japan's trade with Europe was 19 per cent in 1956, and next to England, Germany was the second largest trade partner of Japan among European countries.

Although Japan's trade with Germany has shown a deficit since prewar days, the increasing liberal trade policy of the German Government will help to fill the existing gap and give Japan the opportunity to enlarge her share in the German market.

This is in harmony with the general German attitude toward Japan which has been confirmed by German support of Japan's entry into GATT and by the general conviction prevailing in Germany that Japan is entitled to a fair share of world trade.

The development of economic exchanges between the two countries have not been solely confined to trade. Our commercial links with Japan have been further tightened by the increasing technical cooperation between German and Japanese enterprises in various fields of industry.

In view of further advantageous effects on the economies of our two countries that may result from the technical collaboration between our industries, the German Government decided to participate in the Tokyo International Trade Fair 1957 with a display of the newest developments of German industrial technics.

A spacious pavilion erected on the Harumi Fair Grounds shelters an exhibition emphasizing the progress made in the manufacture and industrial use of steel and showing the latest products of the chemical and plastic industries as well as interesting models of machinery and optical instruments.

The choice of exhibits is particularly aimed at the requirements and interests of the highly developed Japanese industrial ecenomy.

The German industry has also acknowledged the growing importance of the Japanese industrial trade fairs and is taking part at the Tokyo International Trade Fair 1957 with exhibits amounting to $900,000 or twice the value of exhibits shown at the 1956 Trade Fair in Osaka. At the Fair in 1957, 55 trading firms exhibit the products of 135 German industrial enterprises.

It might be of general interest that the official Japanese participation in the German International Spring Trade Fair in Frankfurt-Main accomplished a great success and has confirmed the increasing interest of the German public in Japanese goods. Japanese firms are also participating in the great Industrial Fair of Hannover this year.

As it is well known that these German trade fairs publicize the products exhibited on an international scale, the Japanese participation will undoubtedly facilitate Japan's export drive and contribute to a better knowledge of Japan's industrial progress in the Western world.

The Japan International Trade Fair in Tokyo covers a wide area of Asia and the Pacific, an area providing ample possibilities of expansion to the Japanese economy. I therefore sincerely hope that the admirable efforts being made by the Japanese industry for this exhibition will succeed in enlarging Japan's foreign trade.

I would be content if the German participation could also contribute to the success of the Japan International Fair 1957, to the mutual benefit of the Japanese and German economy and in the interest of a close collaboration between our two countries.

EXHIBITORS OF GERMAN GOODS AT THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, 1957

HALL 1

Booth No.	Exhibitor
1069	**Marumoto Kogyo Kaisha Ltd.** Metallographic Specimen
1062-64	**Chemdyes Limited** Synthetic Rubber, Auxiliaries for processing rubber Plastics, Auxiliary Products and Plasticisers Raw Materials for the Lacquer Industry Raw Materials for Detergents Basic Materials for Production of Textiles Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Organic Acids and Salts Ethylene Glycol and Derivates Other organic and inorganic Products, Carbon Black, technical gases
1069	**C. Holstein Shokai** Chemicals Pharmaceutic preparations
1168	**Diamond Co., Ltd.** Fountain Pens
1314	**Smoliva Kogyosha Ltd.** Shoemaking machines
1315/7	**Balcom Trading Comp. Inc.** Rolleicord, Rolleiflex Cameras and accessories

HALL 2

Booth No.	Exhibitor
2001-16	**Leybold Machinery Co., Ltd.** Lathes High Speed Gear Hobbing Optical Projection Profile Grinder SP Dynamic Universal Balancing Machine UA-30
2017-8	**Goto Fuundo Co., Ltd.** Heliophos Super w. accessories Sirescope " " Solafix N " Universal Planigraph " Tele-Pantoscope " "
2019-25	**Marubeni-Iida Co., Ltd.** Automatic Cutting Machine
2076-79	
2122-25	**Yamatake & Co., Ltd.** "Boley & Leinen" Turret Lathe "Overbeck" Zetto 30 Precision High Speed Internal Grinder "Boley & Leinen" Screw Cutting Lathe MLZ 4s "Overbeck" Zetto 20 Precision Cylindrical Grinding Machine "PeTeWe" Projection Form Grinding Machine PFS 3d "Weydemann & Hasselkus", Universal Tool & Cutter Grinder Machine No. 4 B "Weydemann & Hasselkus" Universal Cutter Tester UFP 230 "Henschel & Sohn" Gear Shaping Machine, Type Roeber "Karl Frank" Measuring Stand Outfit No. 120
2120-21 (Showwindow)	**Sieber, Hegner & Co.** Heavy Machine Tool
2126-29	**Toyo Menka K.K.** Single Tricot Machine Baschel Machine, 12 Bars, 75" wide
2130-32	**Klingelnberg (Japan) Ltd.**
2169-72	Automatic Hydraulic Hob Sharpening Machine Universal Gear Testing Machine Gear Tooth Comparator, Model PHT Axial Bearing Play Measuring Instrument High Speed Rivetor Vertical Milling Machine Centering Instrument "Unitast" Morse Taper Centering Instrument "Unitast" ISA Taper Centering Instrument "Unitast" ISA Taper & Sawtoothed Vertical Keyway Milling machine Hydraulic Vertical Keyseating machine Spline Shaft Hobbing machine Precision Horizontal Surface Grinding machine
2133-38	**Western Trading Co.**
2163-68	"Velox" Bag Cross Weigher HBK/BWR Hand Planer UMHO 26 Portable One-Hand Saw HKUS-50 Universal Metal Sheet Shaper KF 653 C High Speed Notching Machine MNU 380 Diesel Engine OM321 "Daimler-Benz" " " MB 846B " " Diatron Sonometer Mercedes-Benz Diesel Engine MB 836 Bb Echoscope
2147-48	**Kaigai Tsusho K.K.** Joint Nuckle Presses
2149-51	Double Column Turning Mill
2157	Internal Grinding machine
2176-79	**The Gosho Co., Ltd.**
2222-25	Interna Broaching Machine Broach Shapener Universal Tool & Cutter Grinder WU-2mS
2180-88	**Rieckermann (Japan) Ltd.**
2213-21	Fully Automatic Copying Lathe "Heycomat" 1000 mm Vertical Hydraulic Optical Jig-Bearing & Grinding machine, 1200x600 mm Fully Automatic Vertical Hydraulic Honing machine for diameter 10-150mm Heavy Duty Universal Tool Milling machine Optical Hydraulic Profile Grinding machine Coorinatograph Drawing machine High Duty Radial Drilling Machine Industrial X-Ray Unit "ISOVOLT" Industrial X-Ray Unit "ERESCO" 300KV/5mA Industrial X-Ray Unit "ERESCO" 120KV Industrial X-Ray Unit "ISODEBYEFLEX"
2189-92	**Pakowa Trading Co.**
2209-12	"Eickhoff" Carbide Tool Grinding and Lapping Machine Universal Marking machine
2226-30	**Clay & Co., Ltd.** "Burgsmueller" Universal Short Thread Whirling Attachment Type K L/S 2 Long Thread Whirling Attachment Type L 2 Lead Screw Whirling Attachment Type L 3 "Rems" Threading Machine Model 74 Threading Machine Model 74 K Tube Cutting-Off Machine Type 94 J Chaser Grinding Machine Type 100 "Rueggeberg" R—Cyklop Air Operated File Grinders Rotary Angle Grinder Type DW 85 R-Electric Single Purpose Machines with flexible shaft R-Multi Purpose Machines with Gear Box R-Filing Master "Bareiss" Honing Heads "Junkers" Eddy Current Acting Dynamometer "Junkers" Motorcycle Test Stand "Erichsen" Sheet Metal Testing Machine Lacquer Testing machine
2231-38	**Yamamoto & Co., Ltd.**
2263-70	Precision Hydraulic Horizontal Surface Grinder Vertical Punch Forming & Shaping machine High Speed Automatic Turret Screw machine V.D.F. Unicop Copying Lathe Centerless Plunge-Cutting machine
2247	**Yachiyoda Sangyo Co., Ltd.** Flash Welding Machine Tool Finishing Machine
2254	Form & Punch Shaping machine Automatic Revolving Drill Head

HALL 3

Booth No.	Exhibitor
Special booth	
3013	**K. Brasch & Co., Ltd.** Vibration & Oscillation Tester
3044	**Muraki Watch Co.** Various lathes & accessories

HALL 4

Booth No.	Exhibitor
4064-72	**Matsushita Electrical Trading Co., Ltd.** Industrial X-Ray Equipment Aluminium Foils for condensers
4082-83	
4190-91	**Parker Commercial Co., Ltd.** Various special shoe machines Sewing machines Grain Gravity Separator Purifier for flour
4185-88	**K. Brasch & Co., Ltd.** Special Dyeing machine "Obermaier" Wirbelsintergerat "Griesshelm" Pulverbrennschneiden "Griesshelm" P.I.V. Gears Sihi Pumps
4192-201	**F. Kanematsu & Co., Ltd.** Warp Tyeing machine "Knotex" Texto Meter
4281-2	**Fujita Masaru Co., Ltd.** Gear Rolling Test Instrument

OPEN GROUND SPACE

Booth No.	Exhibitor
5001-16	**Motorcycle Importers Association** Various types of motorcycles & scooters
5041-2	**K. Brasch & Co., Ltd./C. Itoh & Co.** Motor Dumper
5082-83	**C. Itoh & Co.** Tractor Crane 7 tons Demag SKG Zettelmeyer Auto Dumper
5317-19	**Okaya & Co., Ltd.** "Mars" Friction Cut-off Machine "Uhlich" Gear Chambering Machine

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(Projection Equipment, Photographic Equipment, Cameras, Music Boxes, Radios, Wrist Watches, Clocks, Crystal Glass, Hardware, Musical Instruments, Table Metal Ware, Razors)

Fifth Floor

Booth No.	Exhibitor
501-2	**Fuji Trading Company Limited**
509-14	**Nichidoku Trading Co., Ltd.**
515-19	**Shriro Trading Co., Ltd.**
525-26	**Hotta Clock & Watch Co., Ltd.**
529-47	**J. Osawa & Co., Ltd.**

Sixth Floor

Booth No.	Exhibitor
601	**Taiyo Trading Co., Ltd.**
602	**Sanyo Tokei Co., Ltd.**
604	**Toho Tokei K.K.**
613	**Naniwa Watch Co., Ltd.**
613	**Nikko Trading Co., Ltd.**
614	**Komei-Do Co., Ltd.**
616	**Lazrus & Co., Ltd.**
616	**K.K. Nakajima Shoko**
618	**Oka Denzo Shoten**
619-20	**W. Bastel & Co.**
621	**Wako Sangyo Co., Ltd.**
622	**Saida Trading Co., Ltd.**
623	**Heiwado Watch Company, Ltd.**
624	**Tozai Trading Co., Ltd.**
624	**Nisshindo Watch Co., Ltd.**
625	**K.K. Seikodo**
627	**Mizuho Trading Co., Ltd.**
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**621	**Chuo Tokei Shokai & Co., Ltd.**

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German Economy Still Booming

By DR. KARL MEYSEMEYER

The optimists have been right: the boom which characterized economic developments in the Federal Republic of Germany during 1955 continued with undiminished force throughout 1956—despite the forecasts of the skeptics.

This expansion is no more an economic "miracle" than it was in the preceding years; rather is it primarily the outcome of an economic policy of the Federal Government which is built up on the principles of a social market economy that steers clear of any interference in the way of planned economy, or dirigisme, and of monetary experiments.

In addition to other characteristics, the economic development in Western Germany during 1956 was marked by the attainment of a genuine full employment, an increase of the national product, a higher standard of living and an expansion of external trade.

Statistics reveal that with 409,472 unemployed—2.2 per cent of the working population —the month of August, 1956, had the lowest rate of unemployment in Western Germany since the establishment of the German Federal Republic. The decline in unemployment was also not arrested by the permanent influx of refugees into Western Germany from the Soviet zone, although the total number was no less than two million by September, 1956. On the contrary, employment has been provided for almost all refugees fit for work.

The total number of employed in Western Germany—with a population at the end of September, 1956, of 50.162 million —rose to 18.6 million at the end of the third quarter of this year, the increase over last year's figure of 17.8 million being 804,000 and in comparison with the end of September, 1950, 4.3 million.

Practically speaking, this increase means that the situation in Western Germany was one of full employment in the third quarter of 1956. A breach was made in structural unemployment in 1956 in that additional labor reserves were procured by way of supraregional adjustment, that is to say, by transferring labor from districts with lesser working possibilities to those where labor is short.

Expansion in Capital Goods

The growth of the net national product from 113 billion DM in 1954 to 126 billion DM in 1955 and—according to a provisional estimate—to 131 billion DM at the end of 1956, is also indicative of the economic expansion in the German Federal Republic.

According to findings of the Deutsches Industrie-Institut the gross income of dependent wage-earners in Western Germany rose from 1951 to the end of June, 1956, by 52 per cent as compared with an increase of only 24 per cent for the other types of income.

According to data provided by the Federal Ministry of Economics, the index of Western Germany's industrial production (1936=100) rose on the annual average of 1955 to 204 as compared with 176 in 1954. The average index of industrial production may be estimated at 216 for 1956.

Within the various groups of industry the biggest increase in production in 1956 took place in investment goods and their basic industries. This is not surprising because in 1956 Western Germany's economy was marked by a pronounced investment demand within the country and greater exports of capital equipment.

Within the investment goods sector, the rates of growth were largest particularly for the output of motor vehicles and for engineering and metals. As a result of the tight labor market earned incomes rose more in 1956 than in the year before. Whereas the gross earnings of the West German industrial workers increased by roughly 30 per cent on the average of the last five years, the increase in 1956 alone was almost 10 per cent.

It cannot be denied that this development in wage rates, due particularly to pressure by the trade unions, has not failed to influence the price climate in the German Federal Republic. In the stage of industrial production the rise in the price level was somewhat more pronounced than in the cost of living. Generally speaking, however, it may be said that the price situation in Western Germany until mid-1956 was comparatively stable.

It remains to be seen to what extent the recent wage increases, partly in conjunction with a reduction of working hours, will adversely affect the economic balance between wages and productivity so important for a steady development of the economy.

D-Mark Remains Firm

In various branches of trade and industry price-increasing trends have become noticeable during the last few weeks, and the increase of prices, in October of this year, for coal, iron and steel will also not fail to have its effect on the final prices in the processing industries.

In 1956 private consumption in Western Germany for the first time increased more than income did. While consumption rose by 12.3 per cent during the first six months of 1956, the rate of growth of the national product was only 10.6 per cent. In spite of price-increasing tendencies the Federal Government and the Bank deutscher Lander have ensured the stability of our currency in every respect by effective measures.

While the purchasing power of the currency of numerous countries of the Western World has declined in recent years, the D-Mark has continued to maintain its position as one of the hardest currencies of the world. In the international economic structure the Federal Republic of Germany represents an island whose currency has displayed a remarkable power of resistance against a decline in purchasing power as a result of price increases.

Favorable Export

The economic expansion Western Germany has enjoyed during 1956 also includes the field of external trade. The fact that Western Germany now ranks third in world trade after the United States and Great Britain indicates the position she now takes in foreign trade. In 1956 foreign trade turnovers alone accounted for 30 per cent of the total gross national product.

As a result of the favorable development of her foreign trade, particularly as regards exports, the foreign trade balance closed in September, 1956, with a surplus of 234 million DM.

According to information given by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, imports in September, 1956, amounted to DM 2,396 million, a figure 12.2 per cent higher than that of September, 1955. At DM 2,630 million, Western Germany's exports exceeded the figure for the corresponding month of the year before by as much as 24 per cent.

During the period January to September, 1956, imports rose from 17.7 billion DM by 14.3 per cent to 20.2 billion DM as compared with the same period of the preceding year, exports rising from 18.4 billion DM by 20.4 per cent to 22.1 billion DM.

Reckoned per capita of the population of Western Germany, imports rose from DM 374 in 1954 to DM 469 in 1955, and exports from DM 426 in 1954 to DM 493 in 1955. Final figures for 1956 are not yet available, but it may be assumed that the per capita amounts of imports and exports have increased further.

The gold and foreign exchange holdings of the Bank deutscher Lander amounted to some DM 12 billion in Octber, 1955, and for the first time exceeded DM 17 billion in October, 1956.

The amount of these foreign exchange reserves has given rise to an extensive debate in the German financial press on the possibilities of reducing this surplus either by the repayment of debts or by the export of capital in line with the proposals of the OEEC report.

International Cooperation

The German Federal Government, in 1956, participated in the work of numerous international organizations which serve the economic cooperation of the free nations and which partly pursue aims of worldwide significance and partly serve regional interests.

In the field of cooperative active action in favor of development areas Western Germany made her contribution in 1956 by participating in the world of international organizations and by own direct measures, such as technical assistance and aid in the form of trade agreements.

West German economists, engineers, technicians and skilled workers were sent to the various countries of the Near and Middle East, in order to make their experience and specialized knowledge available for the economic development of these territories.

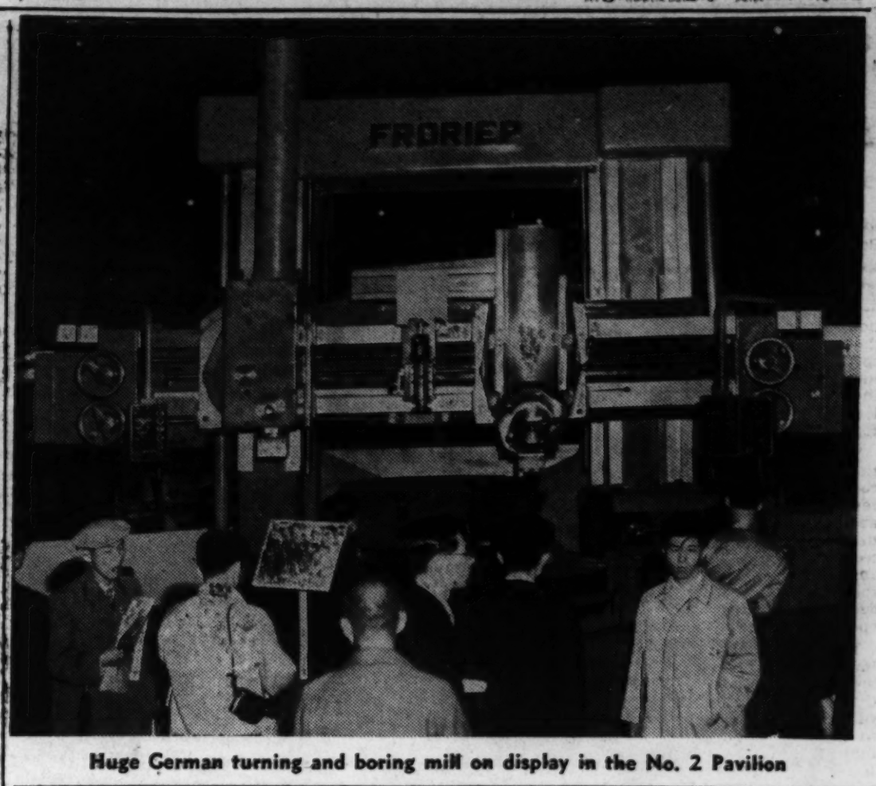
In this manner it has been possible to regain valuable former contacts with these important foreign trade partners that were severed by the war and the postwar situation. Western Germany's participation in a number of fairs and exhibitions held in the countries of the Near, Middle and Far East in 1956 has also substantially contributed to the resumption of the traditional trade relations with these areas.

The foreign trade of Western Germany and the other Western countries was faced by a new situation at the beginning of 1956 in that the Moscow-controlled East bloc speeded up its attempts to gain a footing in the world's large raw material area and to enter into competition there with the Western industrial states as buyers or suppliers.

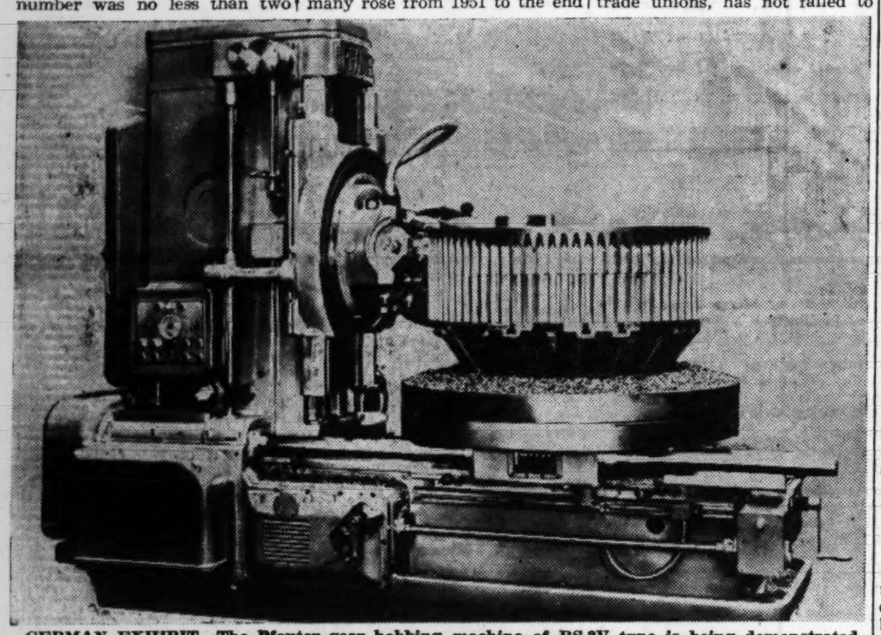
These expansive aims of the Soviet bloc in the field of foreign trade are based on the concept of a large scale economy embracing the entire area behind the Iron Curtain in which, by coordination of the economic planning of all states within the Soviet bloc, production would be cheapened to the largest extent possible.

West German exporters are paying great attention to this economic expansion of the East bloc, particularly with respect to the markets in the Near and Middle East. It would be premature at this time to offer any comment on the success or otherwise of this economic coordination of the East bloc countries.

Viewed as a whole, the foreign trade of the German Federal Republic has held its ground well during the past 12 months in the midst of the economic expansion at home. The liberal principles of a foreign trade policy arising from a general economic policy based on the concept of a market economy will continue to strengthen Western Germany's position in the field of foreign trade.



Huge German turning and boring mill on display in the No. 2 Pavilion



GERMAN EXHIBIT—The Pfauter gear hobbing machine of RS-3V type is being demonstrated at the Tokyo International Trade Fair by Achim Schomann, service engineer of the H. Pfauter Hobbing Machine Works. About 250 units are now in use in Japan.

Leading Chemical Firm Boasts Many Inventions

Badische Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik AG. of West Germany, established in 1865, belong to the leading chemical companies in the world.

During their more than 90-year history, many inventions of world-wide importance have been made at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine, such as synthetic indigo, fast dyestuffs well known under the name Indanthern, and synthetic fertilizer made by binding of atmospheric nitrogen.

The development of the first high-pressure process in the BASF gave rise to a whole series of other large-scale syntheses.

BASF are producers of dyestuffs, textile chemicals, tanning agents, inorganic products, raw materials for plastics, raw materials for synthetic fibers, miscellaneous organic products, fertilizers, plant protection agents and Magnetophon recording tape.

After the war, the works have been reconstructed, modernized and enlarged. Some 35,000 persons are now employed at Ludwigshafen.

According to the preliminary business report of BASF for last year, the total turnover in 1956 amounted to 129 billion yen ($385 million), showing an increase of some 10 per cent over 1955. This figure consists of 65.4 per cent home sales and 34.6 per cent exports.

Investment in the Ludwigshafen works for the year 1956 amounted to some 26 billion yen ($72 million). By a new extensive construction program, BASF will be able to keep pace with demand and achieve further reduction in costs. The turnover for the first quarter 1957 is above that for the same quarter in 1956.

The products bearing the mark "Horse and Lion" are rousing an ever-increasing interest also in Japan, where the name of the Badische Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik is well known by the trade mark "ba-shishi" (ba—horse, shishi—lion).

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SPECIALIZATION TREND IN WEST GERMAN FAIRS

By Dr. WILHELM TIGGES

When Professor Tridente, president of the Levant Fair at Bari, visited Germany last spring and informed himself on a study tour of the present-day fair and exhibition situation in Germany, he described the obvious tendency toward specialization as one of the most interesting features. This opinion is corroborated by a look at the calendar of events for the year 1957.

This trend toward specialization, however, has not only become apparent during the last few months. Ever since fairs and exhibitions have again been held after the war, numerous sections of German industry and commerce have declared themselves—in a more or less definite manner—in favor of specialized shows.

In view of the divergence of interests and the ever-increasing variety of goods on display, this was quite generally regarded as the only possibility to facilitate matters for exhibitors and trade buyers alike. It was, simultaneously, the prevailing opinion that this form of specialization was one of the most fundamental conditions for creating genuine and lasting interest on the part of the international business world.

Useful Development

The fact that the companies responsible for the organization of the fairs now for the most part exclude minor groups of no representative significance will doubtlessly prove to be a very useful development. That such a division of work is considered the only possible solution in the long run is also shown, last but not least, by the talks which have recently taken place on an international level in a number of authoritative bodies.

There a supra-national division of work is already being envisaged in order to offer all parties interested an optimum of business possibilities by placing the emphasis on large scale economies.

When reviewing the program for 1957, it is quite natural that those events command special attention which have become definite institutions, as it were, in the business cycle of the year by virtue of their common interests, their regular recurrence and the steadiness of their program.

Under the heading of "German Fairs" the following events have come particularly into the foreground during the last few years and will also present themselves in 1957 with the display of a large variety of German and foreign products.

A characteristic feature is that general consumer goods are primarily on display at the Frankfurt Fair, an outstanding position being taken by textiles, art handicrafts and industrial arts, the musical instruments industry, the paper processing industry, cosmetics and fancy goods.

The German Industries Fair at Hannover displays a very large variety of capital goods, ranging from mechanical engineering over electrical engineering, iron and steel, chemistry and plastics to building plant. The overall picture is completed by the exporting branches of the consumer goods industries.

Cologne is mainly a show of household goods and hardware, and textiles and clothing.

The scope of the Handicrafts Fair at Munich is outlined by its name, although the industries supplying the handicraft trades have not been neglected.

Nuremberg, as the toy manufacturing town, and Offenbach, as the center of the leather goods industry, represent traditional German exporting industries.

Building Show

Another outstanding event in 1957 will be the International Building Exhibition to be held in Berlin from July 6 to Sept. 29. This exhibition will give international experts a detailed survey of present-day architectural and constructional developments.

Noted German and foreign architects have undertaken to erect the "Hansa" quarter of Berlin in several phases and to demonstrate on the spot new designs of building and new building techniques. This interesting show will be complemented by the Industrial Exhibition to be held at the Radio Tower in Berlin from Sept. 14-29, 1957, under the motto: "Building and Living."

The Welding and Cutting Show at Essen from June 23 to July 3, 1957, will again demonstrate to international members of the trade the progress made in this branch of industry. The show, which is held every three years, has commanded rising interest abroad from event to event.

The same is true of the Great Radio, Television and Gramophone Exhibition to be held at Frankfurt from August 2 to August 11, 1957. The fact that exporting plays an outstanding role in this group of industry is sure to make the exhibition a meeting-place of international business.

By the 38th International Automobile Show (Sept. 19-29) and the Frankfurt International Book Show (Oct. 5-10) Frankfurt again proves that it well deserves its reputation as a meeting-place with which businessmen from all parts of the world feel closely associated.

Machine Exhibit

The fifth European Machine Tool Exhibition, which we are pleased to say will be held in Germany next year, at Hannover, may serve as a model for an international division of work. The fact that the Association of German Machine Tool Manufacturers, which can rely on the cooperation and services of the Messe A. G. in Hannover, has been entrusted with the organization of this exhibition, may certainly be considered an expression of the confidence German fair and exhibition organizers enjoy.

The ANUGA, which will be held at Cologne from Sept. 28 to Oct. 10, 1957, and takes place every two years, has proved to be of increasing interest to international trade and an attraction for the food trade all over the world.

The annual Federal Show of the Hotel and Restaurant Trade, to be held at Munich from Sept. 26 to Oct. 5, 1957, will command particular interest on account of the International Confectionery Exhibition and German Brewery and Beverage Machinery Exhibition connected with it.

It is to be expected that on account of the expansion of international tourism and the demands made on the hotel and restaurant trade thereby this show will be a representative one for the range and quality of its exhibits.

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GERMAN EXHIBIT

(Continued From Page 5)

fecture of the Nitchitsu Coal Mining Company, where the output has been doubled.

Latest products of the German chemical and plastic industries are also an important part of the German exhibits. On display both in the German Pavilion and booths of German firms is an array of raw materials in the form of white, blue and red powders as well as finished goods—shoes, gloves, brushes, cloths of all sorts and numerous articles for industrial processes. Some of the noted German factories such as Bayer, Hoechst and Chemical Works Huels are displaying their newest products.

An inside look into the secrets of automation may be obtained from the exhibits of some German firms in Pavilion No. 2. The automatic copying lathe "Heycomat" and other machines for grinding, pressing, boring, cutting and many other manufacturing processes will give a foretaste of the future—the era of industrial automation. These machines work with accuracy of 1/1,000 mm, create pressures of about 100,000 kg per square cm or generate an electrical voltage of 400,000.

The Trade Fair is primarily a show-window for machine-makers. More than 60 per cent of the general exhibits as well as of the German goods are machinery and similar products.

However, even the Japanese housewife will find it worthwhile to have a look at some of the booths of German exhibitors, laden with fine clocks, wrist-watches, glassware, modern tableware, musical instruments and other consumer goods. The youth will not miss the impressive display of German motorbicycles of noted make such as Adler, DKW, BMW, HOREX, NSU, SUEDAPP and others.

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	Centering Instrument "UNITAST" with clamping arbor of No. 40 ISA Taper and Saw-toothed.
A.u.W. Busch KG., Germany.	Vertical Keyway Milling Machine Type NFI/Special.
Froemag GmbH., Germany.	Hydraulic Vertical Keyseating Machine, Model KZ 36/350.
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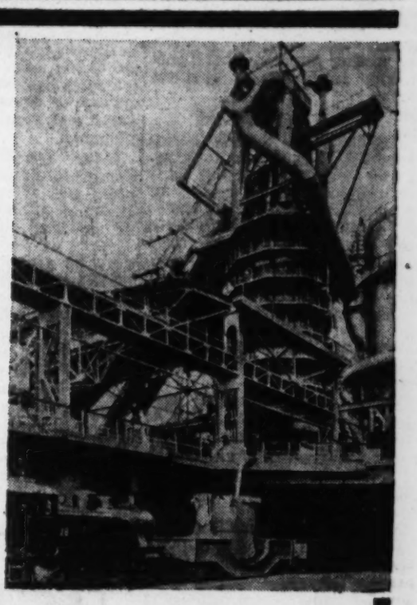

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Negotiations Opened for Hamia-Bassey Bout

To Replace Doubtful June 7 Moore-Anthony Title Match

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Boxing Club (IBC) Tuesday began negotiations for a Hogan (Kid) Bassey-Cherif Hamia featherweight championship fight at Syracuse, N.Y., to replace the doubtful light heavyweight title fuss between Archie Moore and Tony Anthony, June 7.

Harry Markson, IBC managing director, said he had received no word from Moore, the 175-pound champion who is in Germany, and that he couldn't wait any longer. He came to terms with Bassey's manager, George Biddles, by telephone Tuesday and dispatched a representative to France to talk to Hamia.

"We only have a month to go and there has been no word from Moore," Markson said. "He had been given until Monday by the various boxing commissions to confirm that he would defend his title June 7.

"I called his manager, Charley Johnston, and asked if he had heard anything from Moore. He said he hadn't so I asked him to give me a release so I could make another fight for that date and he said 'Go ahead.'

"I don't have Hamia, yet, but I hope to be able to close the fight about tomorrow afternoon."

The world featherweight title has been vacant since the retirement of Sandy Saddler last January.

LONDON (AP)—Hogan "Kid" Bassey's manager said Tuesday the British Empire featherweight champion has accepted terms to meet Cherif Hamia of France for the world title at Syracuse, N.Y., next month.

The title is vacant. Bassey's manager George Biddles said he received a telephone call from the International Boxing Club (IBC) in New York offering terms for the fight, scheduled for June 7.

"I have cabled acceptance and I am very satisfied with the IBC's terms," Biddles said.

Bassey, a powerhouse Nigerian, recently returned from the United States after decisively beating Miguel Berrios of Puerto Rico in a title elimination fight there.

Biddles said: "In the Kid I think we definitely have the featherweight champion of the world. Bassey is in fine shape and should do well against Hamia."

Biddles said Hamia, the European titleholder, also had been offered terms for the fight "But I don't know whether he has accepted them yet."

Friday New Date For Espinosa Fight

The scheduled eight-round non-title fight between Orient bantamweight champion Leo Espinosa and Hisao Kobayashi, 9th-ranking featherweight in the Orient, was postponed for the third time yesterday due to rain.

The match has been rescheduled for the International Stadium in Ryogoku Friday. It was originally to be held at the open-air Hibiya Amphitheater.

Sugar Ray To Quit Ring If Fans Insist

NEW YORK (Kyodo-UP)—Middleweight champion Sugar Ray Robinson said Tuesday he "may retire soon without fighting again" but will leave his decision up to the letters of boxing fans.

Since his knockout title triumph over Gene Fullmer in Chicago last week, many of his friends have been advising retirement without risking the loss of his great new prestige, he said.

"They feel I would be doing an injustice to the hundreds of people who helped me win back the title with their letters of encouragement and their prayers —if I went out at my age and risked losing it again."

However, many other friends insist that he defend against welterweight champion Carmen Basilio for a big gate in September "because they know I could use the money."

He added, "Not that I am broke. I've squared up my back taxes with Uncle Sam and my family and I could live modestly from now on—but not nearly as well as if I got a big September purse."

He said "accordingly, I am going to let the public decide. I'll let the fans all over the world write me and tell me to retire or to fight, and I'll do whatever the majority says."

Meanwhile, the champion is resting in New York and has no immediate plans.

Alonzo, Rosi Prep For Fight Thursday

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Italy's Paolo Rosi sparred while Leo Alonzo of the Philippines worked only lightly Tuesday as they finished training for their 10-round lightweight bout here Thursday night.

Rosi, ranked seventh among the 135-pounders, gave sparring partner Dom Sacco a good whacking as the latter emulated the counter-punching style of Alonzo.

The Filipino aims to use the Cow Palace bout as a step into national rankings. He won the Oriental lightweight title but has won only one of three fights in the U.S. One of his losses was to Baby Vasquez of Mexico, who also beat Rosi and holds the No. 6 spot in the ratings.

Rejects Moscow Invite

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Football (soccer) Association Tuesday rejected a Russian invitation to send an all-star team to play in Moscow in August.

Links Star Ward Faces Loss of Amateur Standing

NEW YORK (AP)—Harvie Ward Jr. of San Francisco, rated the world's outstanding amateur golfer, faced loss of his amateur standing Wednesday on possible expense money irregularities. But he could be reinstated immediately.

Ward's status as an amateur became clouded by testimony of his automobile firm employer, Edward E. Lowery, before a grand jury investigating Lowery's income tax returns.

Lowery said he paid Ward's expenses to the Canadian Golf Championship in London, Ontario, and the U.S. national Amateur in Detroit in 1954. He was quoted as saying he did it as a reward for Harvie's "good work as a salesman."

Tuesday Lowery, a former director of the U.S. Golf Association, said Harvie "did not breach any amateur rules." Ward, 31, winner of the National Amateur title the last two years and former champion of Britain and Canada, heatedly denied any infractions.

"I did not accept any expense money," Ward said. "I borrowed $11,000, but it was strictly a loan. I have paid some of it back.

"I don't think I've breached the amateur code and I don't think I have a lot to worry about. I think I can answer anything they want to know to their satisfaction."

In New York, the U.S. Golf Association, ruling body of golf, admitted it was caught completely off guard by the news but said an investigation would be made immediately.

Joe Dey, executive director of the USGA, said he wouldn't attempt to pre-judge the case but that if Lowery's statements before the grand jury proved correct Ward appears to have breached the amateur code.

The amateur rules forbid an amateur golfer from accepting expenses from any source other than one on whom the player is normally or legally dependent. The rule states specifically that an employer cannot stand for the expenses of an employe in an amateur event.

Sam Snead's Golf School

If you're looking for someone to pattern your swing after, I'd suggest you cut out today's drawing and paste it inside your golf cap.

For perfect backswing form, the head shouldn't change position even though

the weight shifts: and the arms, shoulders, and hips pivot.

The hands retain complete control of the shaft. They are under the shaft as they should be. The left arm is straight and fully extended, guiding the club through the downswing.

Keep overall fine balance. Even though the weight is concentrated on the right foot, stay in perfect balance with your right leg planted firmly and straight.

(Copyright 1957, John F. Dille Co.)

Three-Month Rest Ordered for Natsui

Shokichi Natsui, who won the national judo crown for the second time last Sunday, has been ordered to take a three-month rest by his physician due to a injured knee.

Sixth Dan Natsui hurt his right knee in a third-round match in the Japan championship meet. Despite his injury, he went on to capture the crown.

14 Kanto Colleges To Vie in Boxing

The 11th Kanto University Amateur Boxing League starts today with 14 universities in the Kanto area participating.

The league matches will be held every Thursday and Friday until June 21 at the Korakuen Roller Skating Rink and Ice Palace.

The 14 participating teams are classified into three groups. Division I is composed of Waseda, Nihon, Meiji Chuo and Senshu; Division II includes Rikkyo, Keio, and three others, and Division III is made up of four universities.

Weight classes represented are fly, bantam, feather, light, light-welter and welterweights.

The winner of the Kanto League will meet the Kansai League champion on June 28 to decide the national champion.

The Kanto League fights will be telecast every Friday by NTV.

Winter Games Bill Passes State Senate

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (Kyodo-UP)—The California Senate Tuesday passed and sent to the Assembly a bill appropriating three million dollars for staging of the Winter Olympic Games at Squaw Valley in 1960.

The bill, authored by Sen. Harold T. Johnson, passed the Senate easily by a vote of 30 to 2.

The State already has spent five million dollars for preliminary planning and work on the Olympics project. Johnson's bill provides that after the Games are over the state will acquire the site and facilities as a permanent state park.

28th Intercity Baseball Tourney Opens July 27

The Japan Shakaijin Baseball Association (nonprofessional, nonstudent baseball organization) yesterday announced that it will sponsor the 28th intercity baseball tournament at the Korakuen Stadium with opening day set for July 27.

Twenty-five teams are scheduled to compete for the championship as was the case last year.

Kamo, Miyagi Make Good Impression

MANILA (AP)—Japan's Davis Cup aces Kosei Kamo and Atsushi Miyagi made a good impression with Manila's sportswriters Tuesday at the Rizal Memorial Stadium tennis court where the Japanese players had light workouts.

The Philippines and Japan battle for the Davis Cup Eastern Zone championship here May 17-18-19.

"To expect the worst for the local team when the Philippines plays Japan in the Davis Cup Eastern Zone finals may be a bit out of line for a Filipino, but it might not be too bad an idea if one is to save oneself from disappointment," the Manila Chronicle wrote Wednesday morning.

The Chronicle said:

" . . . They looked like what we expected them to be—good. Too good, considering that they had just arrived from Japan early yesterday (Tuesday) morning and had not quite shaken off the effects of the plane trip."

The Chronicle said Miyagi "looked sharp at the net and his volleying carried a lot of steam. Like Kamo, he plays with special stress on power and form."

The Manila Times praised Kamo's "steadiness and potency" and said Miyagi "showed a piece of the devastating net-game, for which he is note, and plenty of baseline vigor."

The American-owned Manila Daily Bulletin found the two top-flight tennis players from Japan to be "very good."

The Bulletin said Miyagi "seemed to have improved greatly" since 1954 when he competed in the Philippines national open tournament. "He showed more control in his shots and appeared to have a good service," the paper said.

"Kamo . . . also looked very good. He has good court coverage and plays a heady game," the Bulletin added.

West Indies Scores Cricket Victory

NORTHAMPTON, England (AP)—West Indies won their cricket match against Northamptonshire by four wickets Tuesday after a battle against the left hand spinners of George Tribe and Desmond Broderick.

The country side piled up 332 in their second innings leaving the West Indians with the apparently simple job of scoring 96 to win.

But they lost six wickets before the winning run came.

Perez Still Uncommitted On Next Title Defense

BUENOS AIRES (Kyodo-UP)—Lazaro Koci, manager of flyweight world champion, Pascual Perez of Argentina, said Tuesday night that nothing definite is scheduled yet for the next title-defense fight of his boxer.

Koci said Perez was visiting with his parents in Mendoza Province. He said in the meantime he is studying several offers, including one from Sao Paulo—where there is an important Japanese community—for a fight against Hitoshi Misako from Japan.

According to international boxing rules, Perez has to defend his title within six months of his last March 30 defense against Dai Dower.

Ceylon Davis Team Arrives in Peiping

HONGKONG (AP)—Ceylon's Davis Cup tennis team of Rupert Ferdinands, Bernard Pinto and Rajah Praesody arrived in Peiping Tuesday for a series of matches there and in Shanghai, Peiping Radio reported.

Non-playing manager Eric Rajapakse accompanied the All-China Athletic Federation team which will stay in Red China two weeks as guests of the All-China Athletic Federation.

STANDINGS

By The Associated Press

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	12	6	.667	—
Chicago	11	6	.647	½
Boston	11	8	.579	1½
Kansas City	11	9	.550	2
Cleveland	9	8	.529	2½
Detroit	10	10	.500	3
Baltimore	7	11	.389	5
Washington	4	17	.190	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	13	5	.722	—
Brooklyn	12	6	.667	1
Cincinnati	12	7	.632	1½
St. Louis	9	8	.529	3½
Philadelphia	9	9	.500	4
New York	8	13	.381	6½
Chicago	6	13	.316	7½
Pittsburgh	5	14	.263	8½

DISCUSS SUMO REFORMS—Members of the Board of Directors of the Japan Sumo Association met yesterday in an emergency session to discuss and adopt reforms in answer to recent criticisms leveled against the feudalistic setup of the time-ripened national sport. Tokitsukaze (circled), who is the former Grand Champion Futabayama, was elected chairman of the Board of Directors to succeed Dewanoumi who attempted an unsuccessful suicide and subsequently resigned.

Sumo Association Bows to Criticism, Decides Reforms

The Japan Sumo Association, with its new head Tokitsukaze at the helm, took a big step forward toward "democratization" of the management of the national sport by adopting a series of reform measures yesterday at its emergency Board of Directors meeting.

The reform plans include 1) to give the "gyoji" (referee) independent status for more authoritative and impartial judging; 2) to abolish the "kensa-cho" (chief arbitrator) system and give equal power to five kensayaku (arbitrators), and 3) to reform ticket sale methods applied to ringside reserve seats.

In the past, the gyoji belonged to the various sumo quarters (sumo beya) and were paid by them. The system was criticized as making impartial judging difficult, if not impossible.

The kensa-cho system also was under fire because the chief arbitrator had the casting vote in case the kensayaku decisions were divided on the gyoji's judgement. Kensayaku heretofore had the right to overrule the verdict of gyoji if he considered the judgement wrong and won the support of his fellow arbitrators.

The ringside reserve seats which so far have been denied to the public will be available starting with the forthcoming Summer Tournament which opens May 19. For the coming tourney, the reserve seats will be open to the public for only five of the 15 days. The tickets will go on sale May 11.

The Sumo Association has been under fire for its profiteering in the five tournaments each year and other feudalistic traditions that has ruled sumo. The Diet last March summoned representatives of the association to a hearing and warned the association to effect reforms to conform to its status of a non-profit organization.

The issue came to a climax last Saturday when the association's Board Director Dewanoumi attempted suicide. Severe criticism against the association resulting in a nervous breakdown was believed to have caused his suicide attempt.

The new director, Tokitsukaze, is the former Grand Champion Futabayama. Both the public and sumo wrestlers themselves are counting heavily on the leadership of the new director.

Refusal Made To Ban Boxing

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (Kyodo-UP)—Minister of Justice C. R. Swart Tuesday refused to abolish professional boxing in the Union of South Africa.

Following the death of South African middleweight champion Jimmy Elliott after his sixth round knockout by Britain's Pat McAteer last Saturday, Dr. Carel De Wet, Nationalist member of Parliament, asked the Minister to ban pro boxing in this country.

American Captures Pigeon Shooting Cup

ESTORIL, Portugal (AP)—American Samuel Lewis Hutcheson Tuesday won the Goulao Cup in an international pigeon shoot competition, preview to the world championship May 9-12.

Hutcheson downed 15 birds out of 16.

Cookie Takes Over But Nats Lose Again

NEW YORK (AP)—The Washington Senators switched from Charlie Dressen to Cookie Lavagetto as manager Tuesday but still lost their ninth straight game, bowing 5-3 to the Detroit Tigers as Frank House and Frank Bolling each hit two-run homers.

The Cleveland Indians beat the New York Yankees 2-1 on two unearned runs and lost for an indefinite period the services of their prize southpaw, Herb Score, who was struck in the right eye by a hard-hit liner.

In the National League, the Philadelphia Phillies slapped Milwaukee pitching for 13 hits, handing Warren Spahn his first defeat of the season in an 8-4 victory behind Robin Roberts.

The Cincinnati Redlegs pounded three Brooklyn pitchers for 14 hits to defeat the Dodgers 9-2 for their eight straight victory. Hal Jeffcoat spaced six hits for his second triumph as the Redlegs climbed to within a half game of second place and a game and a half behind the League leading Milwaukee Braves.

Ray Katt drove in three runs with a double and two singles to lead the New York Giants to an 8-5 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals. Katt's two-run single in the fifth inning highlighted a three-run rally erasing a 5-3 St. Louis lead.

NEW YORK (Kyodo-UP)—The Yankees clung to their half-game lead in the American League Tuesday when Tom Brewer pitched the Boston Red Sox to a three-hit, 4-3 victory over the second-place Chicago White Sox. Ted Williams' two-run homer in the top of the ninth was the difference because Larry Doby hit a two-run homer for the White Sox in the bottom of the inning.

Vic Power hit his second homer of the game in the 10th inning to give the Kansas City Athletics a 3-2 victory over the Baltimore Orioles. It was Kansas City's fifth straight victory.

In a National League night game, the Chicago Cubs scored four runs in the top of the 14th to defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 10-8.

Ford Frick Sees 3 Major Leagues

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick said Tuesday the Major Leagues "must be extended from coast to coast, North to South."

Frick said no reorganization is imminent but that he expects to see more Major League cities in his lifetime.

"I don't know when it will be or what form it will take but I have a hunch we will see three Major Leagues," Frick told a luncheon group.

Games Athletes To Stay at Hotels

The organization committee for the third Asian Games decided Tuesday to put aside plans to construct buildings to house foreign athletes.

The committee planned instead to reserve rooms in the large hotels in Tokyo for the athletes.

Accommodations in the Daiichi Hotel at Shimbashi are expected to be made available for the male athletes and the Park Hotel in Shiba for the women.

The committee will have the playground at Shiba Park cleared and prepared for use as the training ground for foreign athletes participating in the Asian Games.

Pro-Ball Games Yesterday's Results

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Hiroshima	000	200	000	2	5	0
Chunichi	000	000	000	0	7	0

WP: Bizen (5-1). LP: Ina (8-2).

Kokutetsu	302	000	010	6	9	1
Hanshin	000	102	001	4	8	2

WP: Tashiro (2-0). LP: Osaki (2-3).

PACIFIC LEAGUE

Daiei	000	001	000	1	3	2
Hankyu	000	003	00x	3	6	3

WP: Yoneda (4-5). LP:Taki (3-2).

Nankai	000	000	010	1	6	1
Nishitetsu	210	010	00x	4	9	2

WP: Kawamura (2-2). LP: Nomo (2-5). HR: Wada (N.).

Rained Out

Yomiuri Giants vs. Taiyo Whales at Kawasaki Stadium; Mainichi Orions vs. Kintetsu Pearls at Korakuen Stadium.

Today's Sports

Pro Baseball — Central League: Taiyo vs. Yomiuri, 7 p.m., Kawasaki; Hanshin vs. Kokutetsu, 7 p.m., Koshien; Chunichi vs. Hiroshima, 6:30 p.m., Chunichi; Pacific League: Mainichi vs. Kintetsu, 2 p.m., Korakuen; Hankyu vs. Daiei, 7 p.m., Nishinomiya, Osaka; Nishitetsu vs. Nankai, 7 p.m., Heiwadai, Kyushu. **Student Baseball**—Toto University League, 4th week, Agriculture U. vs. Gakushuin U., and Komazawa U. vs. Chuo U., 12:30 p.m., Meiji Shrine Ball Park. **Basketball**—Kanto Collegiate Rookie Tourney, 9 a.m., National Gym. **Boxing**—Kanto University League, first day, Meiji U. vs. Senshu U., 5 p.m., Korakuen. **Horse Racing**—Kawasaki Races, noon, Kawasaki.

Dressen Fired

International News Photo

CHUCK DRESSEN looks happy at Yankee Stadium prior to the Senators first game with the Bombers this season. The Nats dropped 16 games and won only four under Dressen, who was fired Tuesday.

DETROIT (INS) — Chuck Dressen, outspoken manager of the Washington Senators, can spend all of his time now managing the Major Leagues from his armchair. He's through with the Nationals.

Washington president Calvin Griffith fired Dressen Tuesday and named coach Harry (Cookie) Lavagetto to succeed him.

Griffith made the announcement after arriving in Detroit where the Senators promptly lost to the Tigers, 5 to 3, in the first game of a three-game series.

Griffith left Washington Monday saying that something drastic would have to be done to improve the team. The Senators, grounded in the second division since 1946, are in the American League cellar and now have lost their last nine games.

Dressen came to the Senators in 1955. The Senators finished last that year but advanced to seventh place last season. The veteran 58-year-old manager, who is considering an offer as coordinator of player personnel for Washington, formerly directed traffic for the Cincinnati Reds, the Dodgers and Oakland in the Pacific Coast League. He won two pennants in his three years with the Dodgers.

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Steel Scrap Ban Said Temporary

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commerce Department officials indicated Tuesday the new U.S. embargo on export of heavy melting steel scrap is a temporary device designed to halt extra heavy shipments to Japan.

These sources said in the first four months of 1957 Japan bought almost as much scrap for her booming steel industry as in the entire year of 1956.

Commerce Department figures showed that between Jan. 1 and April 30 654,549 short tons of Number One steel scrap and 584,003 tons of secondary grade were licensed for shipments to Japan for a total of 1,268,552 short tons. During all of last year Japan received a total of 1,321,269 short tons.

The suspension of export licenses, announced Monday also applies to Britain and the European coal and steel community. Exports to Europe and Britain were said to be running about the same as last year.

The export ban came shortly before Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks is to visit Japan from May 15 to 21. Weeks will call on Prime Minister Kishi and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry on May 16.

While the calls are expected to be primarily of a courtesy nature, it is known that Weeks is being thoroughly familiarized in advance with the steel scrap situation.

Officials said Tuesday the embargo, second to be applied in two months, was invoked primarily to protect U.S. domestic consumers during negotiations now underway with the principal foreign buyers of heavy melting scrap. No decisions have yet been reached.

Japan had previously indicated it would like in the vicinity of 2,300,000 tons of heavy melting scrap this year.

The talks are designed to take care of foreign free world needs as well as possible without depleting the U.S. supply of scrap.

April Cement Production Increases by 100,000 Tons

OSAKA (Kyodo)—April production of cement smashed the previous record in March by 100,000 tons to reach 1,388,000 tons, the Japan Cement Association announced yesterday.

The month's cement shipment reached 1,322,000 tons of which 202,000 tons were exported.

Stockpile at monthend amounted to 316,000 tons.

OPENS ELECTRONIC SHOP—Makoto Hashii, president of the Tokyo Keiki Seizosho (Tokyo Precision Instruments Co.), was host to U.S. Navy and Air Force officers and Japanese industry representatives at a reception held yesterday at his head office to mark the opening of an electronic shop in the Kamata plant. Tokyo Keiki overhauls U.S. Navy and Air Force instruments and manufactures marine and aircraft instruments, mostly on technological license agreements with the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Walter Kidde & Co., Bendix Aviation Corporation and other firms. Left to right are Capt. W. H. Keen, assistant Chief of Staff, Materiel, U.S. Navy Fleet Air Japan, Atsugi; Hashii, A. M. Doxey, vice-president of Walter Kidde & Co., and Col. F. J. Henggeler, USAF.

Demand for Technicians Increasing in Japan

By a Secial Correspnodent

The urgent need for trained technicians coupled with the demand for educational reform to provide for greater emphasis on scientific and technical education in the schools had been raised by representatives of the Japanese Government, industry and education.

The rapid progress made in industrial research, automation, and atomic studies, together with the rising intensity of world trade competition, has brought out the pressing and critical need for adequately qualified technicians.

Aside from promoting industrial growth on a competitive basis, such a development would mean less foreign exchange payments on foreign technical aid and royalties.

Remarkable Progress

To be sure Japan made remarkable progress in industrial technology during the Korean boom period, which laid the basis for the fast economic progress of today. However, it must be admitted that the major contribution came from induction of foreign technical know-how. Domestic scientific research played only a minor, secondary role. To fill in the scientific gap created by the Pacific War, import of foreign technical aid was inevitable and it served a very useful purpose.

It was only from about 1954 that independent industrial research had begun in earnest, both in amount and quality. This is evidenced partly by the sharp rise in monies expended for research. According to Government statistics, total investments in research aggregated ¥40,100 million in 1955 or about 0.5 per cent of gross national product (The percentage goes much higher for the U.S. and U.K.). Of this, 31 per cent came from the Treasury. Private industrial research received about 39 per cent, universities 35 per cent, research agencies 15 per cent and other public research agencies 11 per cent.

Basic Research

Basic research in Japan is done mostly by Government universities as they have the best facilities. And research aid is almost wholly covered by Government funds. But even here, educational and other expenses eat up a sizable portion of total research funds. Some private industrial research is entrusted to university research, but most of this concerns applied research and not basic research.

Most of the research funds for Government research agencies go for new defense techniques, aeronautics, and others which leave very little for basic research in the industrial field.

Moreover, there seems to be little long-range planning in research budgeting as the emphasis is on this matter one year, and that matter the next year, etc.

Private Industrial Research

Government expenditures for private industrial research are rather low, covering only about 6.5 per cent of total private industrial outlays for research. This amount of Government research aid to private industries is so small on an individual item basis that its effectiveness is rather slight. Hence, the emphasis seems to be shifting to cooperative research in related lines.

A problem for the future is adjustment between domestic industrial research and imported technical aid involving royalty payments which may cut heavily into industrial allotments for own research needs.

Although industrial research has been, and is, advancing rapidly, it still falls far short of meeting the growing demand for new technological developments. In order to push technical research on Japan's own account, without too heavy a reliance on foreign technical aid, it is very urgent that investments in research be raised considerably, particularly in basic research, that more research planning on a long-term basis should take place and university research be encouraged to produce persons better trained to become technicians.

Trends at Tokyo Fair

Japan Heavy Machinery Creates Deep Impression

By IGOR OGANESOFF

Once again the hangar-like pavilions of the Japan International Trade Fair at Harumi pier echo to the roar of hundreds of pieces of heavy machinery being demonstrated to curious visitors. And the machines are better this year than ever before; more automatic, better finished and more precise.

Among the 27 exhibitors, only three really count in the show —Japan, Germany and Switzerland—as far as machine tools go. Germany sent her best equipment, taking no chances on underrating the Japanese. Switzerland has an amazingly large array for such a small nation, with part of it centered on smaller, fully automatic machine tools to turn out tiny precision parts such as those used in watches.

Impressive Japanese Exhibits

But for anyone who has not followed closely the industrial trends in this country, Japanese exhibitors provide the greatest impact. Foreign visitors continually express utter amazement at the tremendously impressive showing Japan has made.

The Japanese exhibits run the gamut of machinery for every conceivable purpose; massive construction equipment, precision instruments, machine tools electrical equipment — almost every industrial item you can name.

And it's clear from all this that Japan today can produce virtually any type of complex machine for every industrial purpose. There is no longer any question of Japan's industrial ability.

This doesn't mean there aren't differences between what Germany and Japan can make or that the two countries are now identical in industrial prowess. But faced with this dazzling array of smoothly functioning machines we had to seek out engineers at the exhibits to probe deeper into the relative merits of European and Japanese products—differences which are no longer apparent from a casual examination.

Germany's Slight Edge

And we discovered that Germany had to put its best foot forward to gain a slight edge—an edge in precision and reliability. Many of the refinements on European equipment were designed only in the last year or two.

For example, Japanese firms can produce excellent lathes, gear grinders, drilling machines and milling machines. But no Japanese company has a fully automatic high production copying lathe as exhibited by one German and one Swiss company.

Another German firm displayed a grinding machine—but one with an optical profile viewer that permits 50 times normal accuracy. Still another German firm demonstrated a heavy duty universal tool milling machine which is not available in Japan.

Japan, of course, has its own machines which can do approximately the same job as the ones enumerated. But these three examples demonstrate several weaknesses of Japanese machine tools, compared with their counterparts from Europe.

One, of course, is that unmanned, fully-automatic machinery is not yet well developed in this country. The value of such equipment lies not only in labor saving but in the great precision possible.

Demand for Accuracy

More important is the question of accuracy in all types of machine tools. European manufacturers have now added refinements—optical or electronic ones—that permit greater exactness in production than ever before. In gear grinding, for example, it's important because microscopic variations cause greater wear and more frequent breakdowns. Allied to this, precision testing, measuring and engineering equipment from Europe is still more advanced than the Japanese variety. A German firm exhibits an industrial X-ray that can penetrate 150 mm. of steel—far more than any produced in this country.

Universality is another point. Japanese producers tend to concentrate on single-purpose machines to do a specific job. German and Swiss manufacturers are turning more and more to universal machines—which, by changing tools and attachments, can be applied to a number of jobs. The economy of such machines is obvious.

Two other criticisms of Japanese machine tools should be noted. For one, finishing is still not as good as it should be. We're not talking here about the color of paint used for covers, but rather about gripping surfaces. Cutting tools sometimes slip because of poor finishing, lowering reliability and accuracy.

Durability Problem

Then there is still the problems of durability. According to one foreign buyer, Japanese tools wear out somewhat more quickly. This problem has its roots in the materials used to make steel—a German engineer blamed it on the coke used.

These are generalities and nearly as fast as one makes them someone comes along with an example to disprove them. It is a fact that the precision, reliability, and durability of Japanese machine tools vary considerably from maker to maker. Some are clearly on a par with the world's best, lacking only the very latest refinements which may not be needed by many buyers.

Probably the best example of original Japanese engineering which resulted in a product at the head of its field is Fuji Motors' Gyromatic No. 5, a universal automatic gear cutting machine. The firm has world patents pending and has even received inquiries from interested German manufacturers. Japanese exhibitors as a whole are so proud of this machine that one of Fuji Motors' competitors pointed it out to me.

Plastic Moulders

Japan also makes a very impressive showing in modern plastic mouldering machines which could be seen in action for the first time at the fair. These Japanese firms, their representatives said, have been making such equipment for several years but have only recently incorporated substantial improvements and refinements—prodded by growing domestic demand. This represents significant progress, for Japan in the past has been importing most of the plastic machinery it needed.

Japanese textile machinery hardly requires praise. Even critical German engineers admit

Continued on Page 11, Col. 3

Coal Program Set by MITI

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, in its coal mining industry rationalization program for the 1957 fiscal year, plans to secure the year's coal production throughout the country at 52,700,000 tons against 48,280,000 tons for fiscal 1956.

The rationalization program has been completed by the ministry for formal decision by the Coal Industry Deliberative Council, the ministry's advisory organ.

The plan also envisions the nation's coal industry securing ¥27,000 million for rationalization of their equipment (¥16,140 million).

The ministry also plans to increase the coal production goal for fiscal 1959, the ending year of the five-year coal industry rationalization basic plan, to 57 million tons from the initially fixed 49,500,000 tons.

Tool Mission Going To USSR in June

A 12-man Japanese machine-tool mission is to leave Japan by air June 6 on a three-week inspection trip to Soviet Russia.

Kiichi Komine, president of the Komine Industrial Technique Co., and head of the proposed mission, Tuesday received a formal invitation from A.I. Kostousov, Soviet Minister of Machine-Tool Industry.

In his letter, Kostousov said that full preparations were being made to greet the Japanese mission.

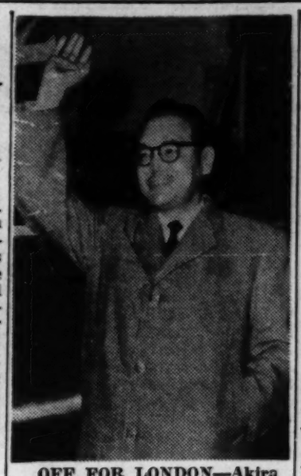
He also revealed that a 12-man Soviet machine-tool group, headed by himself, was planning to make a return visit to Japan early in September.

The Japanese mission is being sent to Soviet Russia jointly by the Japan-Soviet Amity Association and the Industrial Technology Association.

It will remain in Russia for about three weeks.

Currency Report

Currency issue of the Bank of Japan Tuesday decreased by ¥11,629 million to ¥616,048 million from Monday. Both advances and national bond holdings declined, the former by ¥8,978 million to ¥266,993 million and the latter by ¥2,950 million to ¥333,540 million.



OFF FOR LONDON—Akira Isobe, newly appointed resident director and manager of the London branch office of the Fuji Bank, left Tokyo last night via SAS to assume his new post. Isobe replaces Masao Nitani, who is scheduled to return shortly to the head office as director and chief manager of the Business Division.

P.I. Declares Import Ban On Cotton, Rayon Fabrics

The Philippines has banned import of Japanese cotton and rayon fabrics, according to an official cable received by the Foreign Office from the Japanese Embassy in Manila.

The action was just recently announced by the Central Bank of the Philippines, which has canceled foreign exchange quotas already allocated for cotton and rayon textile imports from Japan and other countries.

The bank authorities also announced that letters of credit for such textile import would be opened on approval by the bank's import bureau hereafter.

The cable said the reason for the bank's action was not known but the Japanese Embassy in Manila has already inquired of the Philippine Government on the move.

Meanwhile, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry yesterday speculated that the divergence of opinion between President Carlos Garcia and the bank authorities over import policy might have been behind the action.

The Philippines is presently suffering from a shortage of foreign exchange.

They also suggested that the controversy, which cropped up some time ago between Japan and the Philippines on the question of abolishing the open-account system, might have had something to do with the anti-Japanese move.

MITI officials feared that the measure which applies to all countries exporting cotton and rayon fabrics, might eventually be directed against Japan only.

Japan's exports to the Philippines last year amounted to $47,480,000 of which $15 million were textiles. Cotton textile exports aggregated $7,242,000 and chemical fabrics, $5,520,000, according to MITI.

Bank Clearings

(May 8)

Bills Cleared	308,270
Value	¥44,376,026,000
Balance	¥3,060,410,000

Shipping Schedule . . . Incoming and Outgoing Vessels

TRANSPACIFIC LINE

Agents	Vessel	Arr-Lv Kobe	Arr-Lv Nagoya	Arr-Lv Shimizu	Arr-Lv Yokohama	Destinations
Sharp	Vigan	—	—	—	May 9-10	Vanc., SE., Taco., Victoria, Longview, P'land.
Everett	Oregon Mail	May 12-13	May 14-14	May 15-15	May 15-16	Vanc., SE., Taco., Longview, P'land.
U.S. Line	Golden Mariner ..	—	—	—	May 15-16	LA.
Inter-Aall	Gjertrud Bakke ..	May 25-26 (Calls Moji	May 27-27 May 24-24)	May 28-28	May 29-30	Vanc., SE., Taco., Longview, P'land.
Daido Line	Korai Maru	May 27-28	May 29-29	May 30-30	M. 30-J. 1	LA., Crist., NY., Balt., Phil., Norf.

PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Agents	Vessel	Arr-Lv Kobe	Arr-Lv Nagoya	Arr-Lv Shimizu	Arr-Lv Yokohama	Destinations
Nissin Unyu	Flying Enterprise II ..	—	—	May 9- 9	May 10-11	SF., LA., Norf., Balt., Phil.
Maersk	Chastine Maersk .	May 10	May 11-11	May 12-12	May 13-15	SF., Crist., NY., Bost., Phil. Balt.
Dodwell	Fernbank	May 10-11	May 12-12	May 13-13	May 14-15	SF., LA., Crist., NY., Bost., Phil., Balt.
U.S. Line	Pioneer Mart	May 11-12	May 13-13	—	May 14-15	NY.
Mitsui & N.Y.K.	Awobasan Maru .	May 10-12 (Calls Otaru	May 13-13 May 18-19)	May 14-14	May 14-16	Vanc., SF., LA., Lond., R'dam, A'werp, B'men, H'burg.
Mitsui	Yoshinosan Maru .	May 15-16	May 17-17	May 18-18	May 18-19	SF., LA., NY., Phil., Balt.
Butterfield	Maron	May 15-16	May 17-17	May 18-18	May 19-20	SF., LA., Kingston, NY., Phil., Balt., Chari.
Sharp	Lisholt	May 16-17	May 18-18	May 19-19	May 20-21	LA., NY., Phil., Balt.
N.Y.K.	Aso Maru	May 16-18	May 19-19	May 20-20	May 20-22	SF., LA., Crist., NY., Bost., Phil., Balt.
Mitsubishi	Victoria Maru ...	May 18-20	May 21-21	May 22-22	May 22-24	LA., Crist., NY., Phil., Balt., Houst., Galveston.
O.S.K.	Miyotama Maru .	May 20-22	May 18-19	May 23-23	May 24-25	LA., Crist., NY., Phil., Balt.
Nissin Unyu	Remsen Heights .	May 24-25	May 23-23	May 26-26	May 27-28	SF., San Juan, NY., Norf., Balt., Phil.
Maersk	Nicoline Maersk ..	May 23-25	May 26-26	May 27-27	May 28-31	LA., Crist., NY., Bost., Phil., Balt.
Dodwell	Tungus	May 24-26	May 27-27	May 28-28	May 29-30	SF., LA., Crist., NY., Bost., Phil., Balt.
Yamashita	Yamasato Maru ..	May 26-27	May 28-29	May 29-29	May 30-31	LA., Crist., NY., Bost., Phil., Balt.
N.Y.K.	Awata Maru	May 25-28	May 29-29	May 30-30	M. 30-J. 1	SF., LA., Crist., NY., Bost., Phil., Balt., Norf.
Kawasaki	Kunikawa Maru ..	May 25-27	May 28-28	May 29-29	M. 30-J. 1	SF., Crist., NY., Phil., Balt., Norf.
Iino Kaiun	Tsuneshima Maru.	M. 30-J. 1	Jun. 2- 2	Jun. 3- 3	Jun. 3- 5	LA., NY., Phil., Balt., Norf.
O.S.K.	Panama Maru ...	M. 30-J. 3	May 28-29	Jun. 4- 4	Jun. 4- 5	LA., Crist., NY., Phil., Balt.

EUROPEAN LINE

Agents	Vessel	Arr-Lv Kobe	Arr-Lv Nagoya	Arr-Lv Shimizu	Arr-Lv Yokohama	Destinations
Butterfield	Glengarry	May 13-14	May 12-12	May 11-11	May 9-11	S'hai, HK., S'p., Colo., Lond., R'dam, H'burg.
N.Y.K.	Atsuta Maru	May 15-17	May 14-14	May 13-13	May 12	Aden, P. Sudan, Suez., P. Said, Alex., Gen., Mars., Casa., Lond., A'werp, R'dam, H'burg.
Mackinnon	Surat	May 16-18 (Calls Otaru	May 15-15 May 10-11)	May 14-15	May 13-14	HK., S'p., P. Swett., Hav., Lond., H'burg, R'dam, A'warp.
M.M. Line	Sindh	May 14-15	May 19-19	May 18-18	May 16-17	K'lung, HK., S'gon, S'p.,
	(2nd call)	May 20-20	—	—	—	Pen., Casa., H'burg, A'werp, R'dam, D'kirk.
A.P.L.	Pres. Hayes	May 19-21	—	—	May 16-18	Oki. K'lung, HK., S'p., Kara. Medit, Pts, NY.
Royal Inter.	Gaasterkerk	May 15-16	May 17-17	—	May 18-18	Casa., A'werp, R'dam, H'burg.
Dodwell	City of Swansea	May 9-11 (Calls Osaka	May 13-16 May 11-12,	May 17-17 Otaru May	May 18-19 21-23)	S'hai, S'p., Aden, Lond., Hav., R'dam, H'burg.
Butterfield	Ascanius	M. 28-J. 1 (Calls Nagasaki	May 27-27 May 10-11,	May 26-26 Otaru	May 19-25 May 14-17)	L'pool, Dublin, Glasgow, Avonmouth.
Sharp	Bali	May 21-22	May 26-26	May 25-25	May 23-24	S'hai, HK., M'la, S'p., Casa., A'werp, R'dam, B'men, H'burg, Scand. Pts.
Hesco	Weserstein	May 30-31	May 29-29	—	May 28-29	N. China, HK., M'la, S'p., Pen., Colo., A'werp, R'dam, B'men, H'burg.
Hesco	Braunschweig ...	M. 31-J. 1	Mry 30-30	—	May 28-29	N. China, HK., M'la, S'p., Pen., Colo., A'werp, R'dam, B'men, H'burg.
Dodwell	Simba	May 27-28 (Calls Otaru	May 29-29 Jun. 3- 5)	May 30-30	M. 30-J. 1	S'p., Aden, P. Said, Alex., Gen., Casa., A'werp, R'dam, H'burg, Scand. Pts.

FAR EAST SOUTH-SEA & WEST-BOUND LINE

Agents	Vessel	Arr-Lv Kobe	Arr-Lv Osaka	Arr-Lv Nagoya	Arr-Lv Yokohama	Destinations
Maersk	Kirsten Maersk ..	May 15-17	May 14-15	—	—	HK., Indonesian Pts.
A.P.L.	Pres. McKinley ..	May 9-10	—	—	—	HK., S'gon, S'p.
Butterfield	Pakhoi	May 13-15	May 11-13	May 10-10	May 9	HK., B'kok.
M.M. Line	Thabor	May 13-14	—	May 12-12	May 9-11	S'gon.
Dodwell	Produce	May 12-13 (Calls Moji	May 13-14 May 15-16)	May 11-11	May 9-10	B'kok.
N.Y.K.	Mantetsu Maru No. 2	May 13-14	May 9	May 12-12	May 10-11	HK., S'gon, B'kok.
	(2nd call)	—	May 13-14	(Calls Moji	May 16-16)	
Royal Inter.	Tjisadane	May 12-15	May 12-12	May 11-11	May 10-10	Africa & S. American Pts.
T.S.K.	Tokyo Maru	May 15-17	May 13-15	May 12-12	May 10-11	HK., S'p., Indonesian Pts.
Royal Inter.	Tjibantjet	May 14-15	May 15-16	May 12-13	May 11-11	HK., S'p., Indonesian Pts.
Everett	Luis	May 16-17 (Calls Moji	May 14-15 May 17-18)	May 13-13	May 11-12	M'la, Cebu.
Mackinnon	Sangola	May 15-20 (Calls Moji	— May 21-22)	May 14-14	May 11-13	HK., S'p., Pen., R'goon, Calc.
Butterfield	Chungking	May 16-22	May 14-15	May 23-23	May 12-13	S'hai, HK., S'p., Indo-
	(2nd call)	May 25-27	May 24-25	(Calls Moji	May 28-28)	nesian Pts.
Aall	Hallvard	May 17-18 (Calls Moji	May 16-17 May 20-20)	May 15-15	May 13-14	S'hai, HK., S'p., P. Swett., Pen., R'goon.
A.P.L.	Pres. Cleveland ..	—	—	—	May 14-14	M'la, HK.
Kansai Line	Kansai Maru	May 23-24	May 22-23	May 18-18	May 16-17	HK., B'kok.
Kansai Line	Shinko Maru	May 20-21	May 19-20	May 18-18	May 16-17	M'la.
O.S.K.	Tozai Maru No. 5	May 22-24	May 21-22	May 20-20	May 18-19	B'kok, R'goon, Calc.
Mitsui	Meiko Maru	May 23-25 (Calls Moji	May 22-22 May 26-26)	May 22-22	May 19-20	HK., S'gon, B'kok.
Aall	Hermod	(Calls Moji	May 28-28)			HK., M'la, B'kok.
Maersk	Else Maersk	May 17-27	May 24-25	May 23-23	May 20-22	HK., B'kok, B'bay, Kara., P. Gulf.
Aall	Hermod	May 25-26 (Calls Moji	May 24-25 May 28-28)	May 23-23	May 21-22	HK., M'la, B'kok.
O.S.K.	Burma Maru	May 26-28	May 25-26	May 23-24	May 21-22	S'gon Madras B'bay, Kara., P. Gulf.
Aall	Hai Hing	May 27-28 (Calls Moji	May 26-27 May 30-30)	May 25-25	May 23-24	S'hai, HK., S'p., P. Swett., Pen., R'goon.
Mitsubishi	Tarushima Maru .	May 28-31 (Calls Shimizu	May 27-28 May 25-25)	May 26-26	May 23-24	HK., S'p., Pen., Colo., B'bay, Kara.
M.M. Line	Taurus	May 28-31	—	May 27-28	May 25-26	S'gon.
Royal Inter.	Tjinegara	M. 29-J. 1	May 28-29	May 27-27	May 26-26	S. Africa & S. American Pts.
O.S.K.	Wako Maru	May 24-26	—	May 27-27	May 28-29	W. African Pts.
	(2nd call)	M. 30-J. 5	—	—	—	
Kawasaki	Shunko Maru ...	May 27-28 (Calls Shimizu	May 28-28 May 30-30,	May 29-29 Moji Jun.	May 30-31 2- 2)	HK., S'gon, B'kok.

AUSTRALIAN LINE

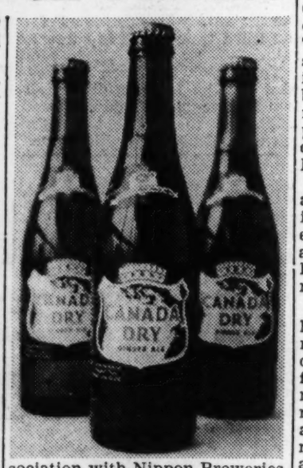
Agents	Vessel	Arr-Lv Kobe	Arr-Lv Osaka	Arr-Lv Nagoya	Arr-Lv Yokohama	Destinations
Dodwell	Aros	(Calls Moji	May 16-16)	—	—	M'la, Syd., Bris., Melb.
Mackinnon	Nankin	May 18-19 (Calls Y'ichi	May 17-18 May 14-14)	May 14-15	May 15-16	Syd., Adela, Melb.
Butterfield	Changte	May 27-30	M. 30-J. 4	May 26-26	May 24-25	Syd., Melb.
O.S.K.	Tozai Maru No. 11	M. 29-J. 1	May 28-28	May 27-27	May 24-26	Syd., Melb., Bris.
N.Y.K.	Eifuku Maru	M. 28-J. 1	—	May 29-29	May 27-28	Bris., Syd., Melb.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale To Appear on Market

After three years of exclusive sales to the United States Armed Forces in Japan and Okinawa, Taiwan, Korea and Guam, world-famous Canada Dry Ginger Ale will make its appearance on the Japanese domestic market this month. Canada Dry Ginger Ale is a leading favorite both as a mixer with liquor and as a beverage in over 50 countries, including the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Germany, England, South Africa, Alaska, and Hawaii.

It was first developed in Toronto, Canada, in 1906, and after considerable development across Canada it was introduced to the United States in 1922. Three years later, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., was formed in the United States and bought the assets of the original Canadian company. From 1925 to the present time, over 225 Canada Dry bottling plants have been built in the U.S. and Canada, plus some 80 more in any other countries of the world.

In Japan the beverage will be manufactured and bottled by Kokusai Inryo Co. Ltd., in association with Nippon Breweries Ltd. and under license from Canada Dry International, Inc. of New York. Canada Dry International, Inc. is the subsidiary of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc of New York, responsible for all overseas sales and operations.



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KANSAI LINE

For HONGKONG & BANGKOK

s.s. "KANSAI MARU"	Voy. 59-Out (5,522 D/W)		
Yokohama	May 19-20	Moji	May 25-25
Nagoya	May 21-21	Hongkong	May 29-30
Osaka	May 22-23	Bangkok	June 4
Kobe	May 23-24		

For TAIWAN & MANILA

s.s. "SHINKO MARU"	Voy. 57-Out (4,017 D/W)		
Yokohama	May 16-17	Moji	May 22-22
Nagoya	May 18-18	Chilung	May 25-26
Osaka	May 19-20	Kaohsiung	May 27-28
Kobe	May 20-21	Manila	May 31

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Domestic, Foreign Markets

TOKYO STOCKS

Kyodo

The biggest slump since the termination of the Korean war in March, 1953, came upon the Tokyo stock market yesterday as the result of the announcement by the Bank of Japan of its increased official money rates.

There was confusion on the market floor at one time. Both speculatives and favorites became objectives of stop-loss selling.

In the regular section, Heiwa Realty lost ¥24, and others also plummeted ¥2 to ¥18. In the miscellaneous group, Japan Mining and Teikoku Petroleum suffered losses of ¥10 or so.

Coals, oils, chemicals, electric machines, machinery and trading firms were also on the losing ground.

The average price of 225 stocks retreated ¥22.95 to ¥565.65.

Turnover was estimated at 50 million shares.

	May 7	May 8
SPECIFIED STOCKS		
Heiwa Real Estate ...	330	306
Tokyo Marine & Fire	134	128
N.Y.K. ...	60	58
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.	123	117
Nisshin Spinning	205	196
Ajinomoto ...	214	203
Mitsukoshi ...	259	247
Mitsubishi Estate	224	206
MARINE PRODUCTS		
Polar Whaling ...	60	59
Nichiro Fisheries	62	61
Nippon Suisan ...	94	88
MINING		
Mitsubishi Metal Min.	112	107
Nippon Mining ...	106	97
Sumitomo Metal Min.	107	103
Mitsui Min. & Smelt.	114	111
Mitsui Mining ...	113	106
Mitsubishi Mining ...	122	116
Furukawa Mining ...	109	106
Hokkaido Colliery ...	133	127
Ube Ind. ...	137	132
Teikoku Oil ...	156	143
FOODSTUFF		
Nippon Flour Mills ..	111	108
Nisshin Flour Milling	130	129
Dai Nippon Sugar ...	155	148
Taito ...	297	283
Nippon Breweries ...	151	146
Asahi Breweries ...	162	159
Kirin Breweries ...	192	188
Takara Breweries ...	98	96
TEXTILE		
Toyo Spinning ...	181	174
Kanegafuchi Spinning	114	108
Fuji Spinning ...	104	103
Japan Wool Textile ..	138	—
RAYON		
Teikoku Rayon ...	143	136
Toyo Rayon ...	227	220
Toho Rayon ...	117	115
Kurashiki Rayon ...	140	132
Nippon Rayon ...	139	133
Asahi Chemical ...	442	430
PULP		
Sanyo Pulp ...	128	123
Nippon Pulp ...	124	120
Kokusaku Pulp ...	111	108
Tohoku Pulp ...	113	110
PAPER		
Oji Paper ...	251	244
Honshu Paper ...	109	100
Jujo Paper ...	288	280
CHEMICAL		
Toyo Koatsu ...	143	136
Showa Electric Ind. ..	168	158
Sumitomo Chemical ..	163	155
New Japan Nitrogen .	118	112
Nissan Chemical	108	102
Nippon Soda ...	140	133
Toa Gosei ...	147	139
Mitsui Chemical	154	144
Kyowa Fermentation .	133	131
Sekisui Chemical	169	167
Sankyo ...	147	—
Takeda Pharmaceutical	—	100
Fuji Photo Film	135	130
Konishiroku Photo ..	84	82
OIL & COAL PRODUCTS		
Nippon Oil ...	113	105
Showa Oil ...	137	129
Maruzen Oil ...	190	183
Mitsubishi Oil ...	200	190
Toa Nenryo Kogyo ..	168	161
Koa Oil ...	156	148
Daikyo Oil ...	168	160
Mitsubishi Chemical .	135	126
RUBBER, CERAMICS & GLASS		
Yokohama Rubber ...	227	217
Asahi Glass ...	201	192
Nippon Sheet Glass .	277	265
Japan Cement ...	139	132
Iwaki Cement ...	325	310
Onoda Cement ...	107	102
STEEL & METAL		
Yawata Iron & Steel .	76	73
Fuji Iron & Steel ...	73	71
Kawasaki Steel ...	70	70
Nippon Steel Tube ..	77	75
Sumitomo Metal	93	89
Kobe Steel Works ...	64	62
Japan Steel Works ..	233	226
Nippon Yakin ...	74	71
Nippon Light Metal .	184	170
MACHINERY		
Komatsu Mfg. ...	106	98
Ebara Mfg. ...	201	194
Japan Precision ...	183	173
Toyo Bearing ...	198	188
ELECTRIC MACHINERY		
Hitachi, Ltd. ...	127	123
Tokyo Shibaura ...	97	92
Mitsubishi Electric ..	116	109
Fuji Electric ...	138	137
Furukawa Electric Ind.	118	110
Sumitomo Electric Ind.	117	113
Nippon Electric ...	134	128
Matsushita Electric ..	240	228
Yokokawa Electric ..	138	130
SHIPBUILDING		
Mitsubishi Shipbldg. .	107	100
Mitsubishi N. Heavy .	104	97
Mitsui Shipbuilding ..	112	105
Hitachi Shipbuilding .	101	94
Harima Shipbuilding .	68	67
Uraga Dock ...	96	89
Kawasaki Dockyard .	78	73
Ishikawajima H'vy Ind.	85	79
AUTOMOBILE		
Nissan Motor ...	146	139
Isuzu Motor ...	118	109
Toyota Motor ...	252	242
Hino Diesel ...	124	116
CAMERA		
Nippon Kogaku K.K.	136	127
Canon Camera ...	160	155
TRADING		
Daiichi Bussan ...	172	162
Mitsui Bussan ...	163	151
Mitsubishi Trading ..	123	116
FINANCE		
Bank of Tokyo ...	60	60
Fuji Bank ...	76	76
Mitsubishi Bank ...	77	77
Taisho Marine & Fire	69	68
Sumitomo Marine & F.	64	64
TRANSPORTATION & SHIPPING		
Japan Express ...	244	236
O. S. K. ...	53	51
Nitto Shosen ...	77	73
Mitsui Steamship	68	63
Yamashita Steamship .	58	55
Iino Kaiun ...	68	66
Mitsubishi Shipping .	75	70
Daido Kaiun ...	68	65
Nippon Oil Tanker ..	88	81
PUBLIC UTILITIES		
Tokyo Electric Power	770	755
Chubu Electric Power	630	628
Kansai Electric Power	740	739
Tokyo Gas ...	80	79
AMUSEMENT		
Shochiku ...	124	123
Toho ...	1360	—
Daiei ...	129	128
Toei ...	151	149
AVERAGES		
Dow Jones Average	588.60	585.85
Single Average ...	126.93	121.98

(Stock prices by courtesy of the Nomura Securities Company)

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK (AP)—Steels led the stock market downward Tuesday in a medium-sized decline but aircrafts, some oils and selected issues made gains.

A few selected issues scored wide advances.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks declined 50 cents to $181.20. Its steepest decline in weeks, moderate though it was.

Volume totaled 2,300,000 shares compared with 2,210,000 Monday.

Standard and Poor Tuesday corrected the Monday high, low and close for the industrial and 500 stock components in its index.

The corrected totals are: Industrials: high 49.89, low 49.14, close 49.48; 500 stocks: 46.62, 45.94, 46.27.

Dow-Jones stock averages: 30 industrials: open 496.03, high 497.78, low 492.29, close 494.68, off 1.64; 30 rails: 146.89, 147.60, 146.15, 146.58, off 0.53; 15 utilities: 73.15, 73.46, 72.84, 73.11, off 0.23; 60 stocks: 173.82, 174.51, 172.73, 173.45, off 0.58.

	May 6	May 7
Allied Chemical	89¼	88¾
Allis Chalmers	34⅜	35
Aluminium Ltd.	141¾	139¾
Aluminum Company	97¼	97
Amerada Petroleum	122½	121¾
American Airlines ..	19¼	19⅛
American Can	42	41⅞
Amer. Cyanamid ...	80	80¾
American Radiator ..	15⅝	15⅝
Amer. Smelt & Ref.	52¼	52⅞
American Sugar . ..	136B	140
American Telephone	177½	177½
American Tobacco ..	74¾	73¾
Anaconda Company	65¾	64⅞
Armour & Co.	14⅞	14⅜
Assoc. Dry Goods ..	34	33¼
Atchison T&S Fe. ..	24⅜	24
Atlantic Rafining ...	51⅞	54¼
Atlas Corp	9⅜	9½
Avco Manufacturing	6½	6⅝
Baldwin Lima H. ...	13⅝	13¾
Baltimore & Ohio ..	47	47¼
Bendix Aviation	64¼	63½
Bethlehem Steel ..	46¼	45¾
Boeing Airplane ...	47⅜	48½
Borden Co.	60⅝	60¼
Borg-Warner	42	42
Bridgeport Brass ...	37¼	37⅜
Burroughs Corp. ...	43½	43½
Canadian P. Ry. ...	35⅜	35⅜
Case, J.I. Co.	15½	15½
Celanese Corp. Am.	15¾	15⅞
Cerro de Pasco	47⅜	46⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio R	63⅜	63¼
Chrysler Corp.	76⅛	76⅜
Cities Service	68	67⅝
Climax Molyb.	71¼	71
Coca-Cola	110⅜	113¾
Colgate Palmolive ..	42⅜	43
Commercial Credit ..	50¼	50
Comm. Solvents ...	16¼	15¾
C'wealth Edison . ..	39⅞	39⅞
Consolid. Edison ...	44½	43⅞
Consolid. Edison PF	102¼	103
Continental Oil	62½	62½
Corn Products Ref.	30⅞	30⅞
Crane Co.	31¾	31⅜
Crown Zellerbach ..	51	51¼
Curtiss Wright	42⅞	43
Dis. Corp-Seagrams	32¼	32½
Douglas Aircraft ...	80¼	81¾
Dow Chemical	63½	62⅝
Du Pont de Nemours	194¾	193⅝
Eastern Air Lines ..	39⅛	38⅜
Eastman Kodak	94½	95
Food Mach. & Chem	59¾	59½
Ford Motor Co.	57⅛	57⅛
Foremost Dairies ..	17½	17¾
General Dynamics ..	65⅛	65½
General Electric	64½	63⅝
General Mills	63¾	62¾
General Motors	43½	43¼
Goodrich B.F. Co. ..	71⅜	71½
Goodyear Tire	83	84⅛
Grace W.R. & Co. ..	55¾	56
Greyhound Corp. ..	16½	16⅜
Gulf Oil	139¼	139⅞
Ingersoll Rand	77½	78¾
I.B.M.	594	596¾
Int'l Harvester	35	34⅞
Int'l Nickel	110½	109⅛
Int'l Paper	102½	102⅞
Int'l Telephone	35¼	35¾
Johns-Manville	47⅜	47¾
Jones & Laughlin ..	50¾	50⅜
Kaiser Aluminum ..	44⅜	44
Kennecott Copper ..	115¼	115½
Libby Owens	76⅝	75½
Liggett & Myers ...	66¾	65½
Lockheed	45¾	46
Loew's Inc.	20	20⅜
Lone Star Cement ..	33	32¾
Lorillard P. Co.	17¼	17⅛
Merck	36	36
Monsanto Chemicals	34⅜	34⅜
Montecatini	19¾B	20⅛
Montgomery Ward ..	37⅜	37½
Nat'l Biscuit	37¾	37¾
Nat'l Dairy Prod. ..	35	34⅞
Nat'l Distillers	27⅛	26¾
National Gypsum ..	37⅞	37⅞
Nat'l Lead	127	126
New York Central ..	31	31⅝
North. Pacific Ry. ..	45¼	45¾
Ohio Oil	38⅞	38¾
Olin Math. Chem. ..	47	46¾
Pacific Gas & Elec.	49⅝	49⅞
Pacific Lighting	37⅜	36⅞
Pan American	16	16
Paramount Pic.	34	34½
Penn. Railroad	20⅜	20½
Pepsi-Cola	23⅜	23⅝
Pfizer, Charles	54¼	54⅝
Phelps Dodge	55½	55⅝
Philco Corp.	16½	16½
Philip Morris	42⅞	43
Phillips Petroleum ..	49¾	48½
Pullman Inc.	62⅜	62¼
Pure Oil	44½	44
R.C.A.	35⅝	36½
Republic Steel	53¾	53⅜
Reynold Metals	59⅜	59½
Reynolds Tob "B" ..	57¼	57
Royal Dutch Pet. ...	48⅞	48⅜
Sears Roebuck	26¾	26⅝
Shell Oil	83¾	82⅞
Shell Transport	23¾	23½
Sinclair Oil	65¾	65½
Socony Mobil Oil ..	58½	58¾
S. Am Gold & Plat	9⅜	9⅜
South Cal. Edison ..	50⅞	50¼
Southern Company	23⅛	23¼
Southern Pacific ...	43¾	43⅞
Southern Railway ..	44	43½
Sperry Rand	23⅛	23⅜
Standard Brands ..	42⅛	42
Standard Oil Calif. ..	52¾	52¼
Stand. Oil Indiana ..	55	53⅞
Stand. Oil N.J.	60⅞	61
Stand. Oil Ohio	59⅞	59⅝
Stud. Packard	7¼	7¼
Sylvania Electric ...	42¼	43⅛
Texas Co.	68⅜	67
Tide Water Oil	38¾	39⅛
Timken	99½	100
20th Century-Fox ..	27⅛	27¾
Trans World Air	15	15¼
Union Carbide	117½	116⅝
Union Oil of Calif. ..	58	58
Union Pacific	30⅜	30¼
United Air Lines ..	29¾	29⅜
United Aircraft	74¾	76¼
United Corp.	7⅛	7⅛
United Fruit	46⅝	46⅛
U.S. Lines	33	33¼
U.S. Rubber	45⅝	45⅜
U.S. Smelt & Ref. .	51	50
U.S. Steel	64½	62⅞
Warner Bros.	25¾	25¾
Western Union Tel.	19¾	19¼
Westinghouse Elec.	59⅞	59⅞
Woolworth F. W. Co.	43⅞	43¼
Youngtown Steel ..	109½	108½
Zenith Radio	112¾	112¼

Market Tone MIXED LOWER
Total Stock Sales 2,210,000 2,300,000
B—Bid.

BANK STOCKS

Bank of America 34⅝ Bid, 36¾ Ask; Chase 48½ Bid, 51½ Ask; First Nat Bos 63 ¾ Bid, 66¾ Ask; First Nat City 65½ Bid, 68⅜ Ask; Guaranty Trust 66⅞ Bid, 69⅞ Ask.

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON (AP)—Shares in the English Channel tunnel scheme jumped 27 per cent in value on the London stock market Tuesday.

After 150 years of talk, the "Chunnel," as Britons have christened it, has suddenly been revived as a possibility with the Suez Canal Company and American financiers reported to be showing interest in the project.

Sponsors of the Channel tunnel have been encouraged by plans for a European Free Trade Zone as giving life to their long dormant gamble.

Tunnel shares rose by two shillings and sixpence (35 cents) and closed at 11 shillings and ninepence ($1.65).

Meanwhile, oil shares were hit by overnight falls on Wall Street. British Petroleum and Burmah both eased.

The Financial Times daily index was 206.3-(new 1957 high), up 0.2.

COMMODITIES

DOMESTIC

By Kyodo News Service
May 8

	Opening	Closing
OSAKA SANPIN (10 sen per lb)		
Cotton Yarn:		
May ...	1763	1781
Oct. ...	1731	1745
TOKYO TEXTILE (10 sen per lb)		
Cotton Yarn:		
May ...	1769	1782
Oct. ...	1754	1769
Rayon Yarn:		
May ...	1869	1850
Oct. ...	1949	1839
OSAKA CHEMICAL FIBER YARN (10 sen per lb)		
Rayon Yarn:		
May ...	1846	1869
Oct. ...	1841	1862
Staple Fiber Yarn:		
May ...	1123	1125
Oct. ...	1139	1142
FUKUI RAYON YARN (10 sen per lb)		
May ...	1844	1845
Oct. ...	1839	1825
YOKOHAMA RAW SILK (Yen per kin)		
May ...	2075	2060
Oct. ...	1998	1994
KOBE RAW SILK (Yen per kin)		
May ...	2076	2064
Oct. ...	1995	1992
TOKYO RUBBER (10 sen per lb)		
May ...	1042	1046
Oct ...	1043	1047
KOBE RUBBER (10 sen per lb)		
May ...	1050	1052
Oct. ...	1039	1039
TOKYO SUGAR (10 sen per kin)		
May ...	554	553
Jan. ...	569	569
NAGOYA WORSTED YARN (Yen per lb)		
May ...	969	985
Oct. ...	990	1002
TOYOHASHI COCOON (Yen per 100 momme)		
May ...	467	465
Oct. ...	430	428

FOREIGN

By Kyodo News Service

NEW YORK COTTON

Closing prices in U.S. cts. per lb.

	May 6	May 7
Spot ...	N35.35	N35.35
May ...	35.29	35.31
July ...	35.05	35.09
Oct. ...	33.90	33.86

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Closing prices in U.S. cts. per lb.

	May 6	May 7
Spot ...	34.00	34.00
May ...	35.29	B35.30
July ...	B35.03	35.08
Oct. ...	33.92	33.87

NEW YORK SILK

Closing prices in U.S. cts. per lb.

	May 6	May 7
A white 14 medium	488	488
A white 21 medium	N458	N458

NEW YORK SUGAR

Closing prices in U.S. cts. per lb.

	May 6	May 7
Spot ...	6.40	6.45
July ...	6.44	6.41

CHICAGO WHEAT

Closing prices in U.S. cts. per lb.

	May 6	May 7
Spot ...	N217¼	N216
May ...	217⅜	215¾
July ...	207¾	206⅞
Sept. ...	210	209¼

LONDON RUBBER

Closing prices in pence per lb.

	May 6	May 7
May ...	B263⅜	B263¾
July-Sept.	B261¼	B263⅜

SINGAPORE RUBBER

Closing prices in Straits cts. per lb.

	May 6	May 7
May ... RSS No. 1	B89	B89¼
May ... RSS No. 3	B87	B87⅜

SINGAPORE TIN

Closing prices in Straits $ per picul

	May 6	May 7
Spot ...	389	387¾

N—Nominal. B—Bid.

MACHINERY

Continued From Page 10

that Japan is ahead of everybody else in this field. Britain has one line of textile machinery reported to be better than the Japanese—but it costs twice as much.

Surprisingly enough, few British manufacturers exhibited in the fair and only one or two displayed machine tools. Britain evidently feels that Japan is no longer a market for U.K. machinery.

In this respect the Germans and Swiss were more alert. They are aware that with Japanese industrial skill growing and that there's a good chance that machinery imports into Japan may be cut in the near future. These exporters are trying to keep the market open as long as possible by displaying advanced equipment which Japan as yet cannot produce. Moreover, both Germany and Switzerland are counting on their ability to remain one step ahead of this country, thus keeping alive Japanese interest in European machinery. If not able to export to Japan, European producers can at least count on patent licensing and technical assistance contracts.

Classified Ads

EMPLOYMENT

Help Wanted

AMERICAN firm needs first-class, experienced private secretary, perfect English, for permanent position. High salary. Send resume to Box 64, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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"A" & "Z" AVE.

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ENGLISH speaking female librarian. Apply Friday May 10 6 p.m. Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

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COMPETENT reliable secretary with sound English knowledge wanted by leading import/export firm in Ohtemachi. Apply with curriculum vitae, indication of previous experience and references to Box 56, Japan Times, Tokyo.

NURSE must speak English or Spanish, experienced in baby's care, live in, good recommendation. Telephone: 45-6400.

SALESMAN for motor division of well known American firm, Tokyo. Energetic, willing and neat. Nice personality. Mechanical knowledge, not essential. Write to Box 73, Japan Times, Tokyo stating salary desired and background.

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BABY MAID, immediately required for three years old boy, clean, understands English, live in. Please Telephone: 94-1442 between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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The Japan Times

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Adenauer and Disarmament

West Germany's "Grand Old Man," Chancellor Adenauer, puts the onus of giving a real lead to disarmament squarely on Soviet shoulders. He points out that recent Russian warnings to NATO members and their allies about the dangers of nuclear warfare overlook the simple fact that such war could be unleashed only by Soviet attack.

Insisting that NATO's forces are for defense only, and that in fact they are inadequate for waging a war of aggression, the Chancellor emphasizes that the West must base its policy and actions on what he calls the "serious realities of our age." And prominent among these realities are Moscow's maintenance of 5,000,000 men under arms and retention of 22 divisions, with some 7,500 modern tanks, in East Germany; the expressed Soviet determination to impose the Communist system on the whole world, and Russia's territorial expansion since World War II and her control of East Europe.

It is interesting in view of Chancellor Adenauer's statement to note that U.S. Secretary of State Dulles is reported to have told the Atlantic Council that the recent American power display in the Mediterranean saved little Jordan from falling into Moscow's grip. If this is correct, and we see no reason for disbelief, it is a serious indictment of Soviet policies and a further ground for thinking that constant expansion of her power and influence is Russia's main postwar objective.

This is the background that the free nations must perforce consider when any propositions are made on the subject of disarmament. But Moscow seems to be chiefly interested in watering down proposals made by the free nations while its own suggestions are nicely calculated not to interfere with the pursuit of Soviet ambitions. And while attacking the defensive measures of NATO, the Baghdad Pact and SEATO, it refuses to do anything concrete to remove the fear of aggression that animates so many nations.

In pursuing Chancellor Adenauer's theme we may well ask why does Moscow maintain a huge army in East Germany, support a puppet regime there (obviously set up against the wishes of the German people) to serve its interests and refuse to take practical steps to secure the reunification of Germany as a whole.

The present international tensions and the division of the German nation into two parts pose an unpleasant situation for West Germany, which has made such striking economic progress since the end of World War II, for—as Chancellor Adenauer pointed out—his country would be bound to suffer severely in any conflict in Europe while a neutral Germany would certainly become a battlefield. Let the Russians, he says, match West Germany's 1954 pledges not to produce atomic, bacteriological or chemical weapons and its acceptance of strict and permanent control of all armaments. But this is just what Moscow has so far refused to do.

Japanese Students Abroad

Grave concern has been aroused here by a report from the consulate general in Los Angeles about Japanese students. Many of them enrolled in the colleges and universities in that area are said to be doing very poorly in their studies and—what's worse—making a bad impression by their improper living adaptation.

From time to time there have been similar cases cited in other areas of America, too. Study seems to be the least interest of these "students," who devote more time and energy to grubbing for dollars. Some have to work hard at part-time jobs to make ends meet, while others are buying automobiles.

These are not usually the students who have had to pass rigorous tests for government and foundation scholarships, but those under private sponsorship. The complaints have thus brought forth the suggestion that these individuals be subjected to scholastic and character tests too, before they are permitted to journey across the Pacific.

The suggestion obviously has merit. But before going on the assumption that any of these youths accepted by American schools are unqualified, wouldn't it be more apt to investigate their financial support more thoroughly? What this brings up is a short-sighted policy of our government in not allowing foreign currency allocations for remittances to near-destitute students abroad.

That is one thing. Another, which is far more difficult to rectify, is the prevalent attitude that if one could say he's been to America his fortune will be assured. It is such opportunists who do this country's reputation no good.

And then we hear, at the other end of the scale, critics deploring what they call American "bribes"—educational grants to Japanese for the sinister purpose of making them into propagandists for America. This type of thinking is of the same nature as the opportunists', provincial and indicative of an inferiority complex.

In principle, we are opposed to restrictions on educational trips abroad. The more the better. But in order to gain the best results in broadening knowledge, understanding and international friendships, careful preparation of the student is necessary. And once he is there, it must be seen that he is given all the support he needs to concentrate on his studies.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN

Bourguiba and Nasser

From Tunisia, which has been celebrating the first anniversary of its national independence, one could see the crisis in Jordan in an interesting and revealing perspective. Here, more clearly perhaps than anywhere else in the Arab world, there exists the will to work out the national future without enmity toward, indeed by accommodation with, Western Europe and the United States. Under Habib Bourguiba, and his party which is called the Neo-Destour, the Tunisian nation is turned away from the road on which Nasser is attempting to take all the Arab peoples. If there is an alternative to the revolutionary movement which precipitated the crisis in Jordan, it is the kind of progressive nationalism, energetic but not fanatical, which the liberators of Tunisia represent.

The critical and dramatic question is whether the future of the community of Arab peoples lies with Nasser or with men like Bourguiba, with the supernationalists and the revolutionaries working out of Cairo, or with the nationalists and the reformers in the various countries. The answer to that question depends only in some measure on what the United States will contribute to the development of Tunisia. In much greater measure the answer depends on how far-sighted and generous is the French policy. In the final reckoning the answer may be determined by what happens next door in Algeria.

* * *

Of one general conclusion we can, I think, be certain. It is that foreign intervention, be it Soviet, French, British or American, is secondary to the internal conflict within the Arab countries. In all of them, though in differing degree, the issue is raised by two great conflicting tendencies. The one, as exemplified by Bourguiba, is to maintain the existing political and social order of the national liberators, and in some degree to reform and improve it. The other tendency, which is propelled from Cairo, is revolutionary. It aims not only at the overthrow of the existing political order, as was attempted recently in Jordan, but also at the creation of a revolutionary imperialism which would make Nasser in Cairo the master of the Arab world.

In Tunisia the progressive nationalism of Bourguiba provides a genuine and promising alternative to the revolutionary movement which Nasser is leading. Where there is no such alternative, as for example in Jordan itself, there is not much left to do except to suppress the revolutionary forces by martial law and to sit as long as possible on the lid of the cauldron.

* * *

Both the Soviet Union and the United States are involved in the conflict between the revolutionary forces and the established order. Our policy is to support the established order against the revolutionary movements. Wherever we can, we encourage the existing rulers to be progressive and benevolent as for example in Saudi Arabia we support them nevertheless because they maintain the existing order as against the revolutionary and fanatically anti-Western popular forces which Nasser excites.

The Soviets, on the other hand, support the revolutionary forces wherever and whenever they can do so without committing themselves to military action or even to large financial contributions. They support Nasser's revolution not because he is a Communist. They support it because if Nasser succeeds, he will ruin irretrievably the Western European and American position in the whole Middle East.

It does not necessarily follow that the Soviet Union could take over what the Western nations would lose. Nasser's revolution, if he gains the momentum of success, would probably produce not a new social order but prolonged disorder and anarchy. But from the Soviet point of view this would mean that America and Europe were no longer in a strategic position to threaten the soft under-belly of the Soviet Union.

* * *

One of the questions we are bound to ask ourselves is whether we must accept with historical fatalism, as one of the unchangeable facts of life, this contest within the Arab community, with the Soviet Union on one side, with ourselves on the other. I must say that nothing has as yet come out of Moscow which suggests that this grim and dangerous contest can be moderated, much less ended. The latest official Soviet statement this week treats as a plot against Arab independence our support of King Hussein against those who would overthrow him, and bring Jordan under the domination of Egypt and Syria.

But if nothing has come from Moscow which suggests that negotiations and arrangements are possible, nothing has come from the President and Mr. Dulles which suggests that they have any thought of negotiation and an accommodation which would recognize the indubitable national interest of Russia in the Middle East. Nothing has come from them which suggests that they have anything more constructive in mind than a policy of unconditional surrender.

I think well of what I understand we have done in Jordan. But martial law under a little king is not a durable order of things. We must look ahead, and our position for the long pull will be stronger, so it seems to me, if we make it known that the issues in the Middle East—about the canal, the oil, the bases — are not irreconcilable, and that we do not exclude absolutely and forever an accommodation with the national interests of Russia.

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"Which one are you, mother? Cluck something!"

By . . . .

Mock Joya

Cormorant Fishing

Ugai or cormorant fishing starts at Nagaragawa in Gifu on May 11. This unique method of catching ayu (a kind of trout) by using cormorants is very old and in ancient days it was a common practice in many districts. The ugai at Nagaragawa has been particularly famous as the Imperial Court and military rulers protected it. Today the old ugai is only preserved at Nagaragawa and a few other places.

At Nagaragawa those who handle the birds are still dressed in old costumes and the ancient way is faithfully preserved.

The cormorants used for ugai are caught during the winter on the rocks of the sea coasts at Ibaraki or Owari. It takes about two weeks to train them. A ring is put on the bird's long neck to prevent him from swallowing the fish it catches. When a few have been caught, the cormorant is made to give them up.

Ugai is done only on a moonless night, or before the moon rises and after it sets. Torch fire is used to lure the fish. The usho or chief cormorant handler and his assistants take their birds on a small boat. At the proper spot, the kindling in an iron basket hanging from the bow of the boat is lighted.

The usho handles 12 birds at one time, maneuvering each with a rope, and his assistants take care of about five birds each. The bird dives in and catches ayu, and when the neck is swollen with fish, it is hoisted into the boat to release the fish.

The U is a big bird, almost two feet high and black in color. It has a very peculiar characteristic. Each group has its leader whom all others follow. Then after the leader, they have a definite order in which they jump into the river or come back to the boat. There is always loud squawking and flapping of wings whenever this order is violated.

Ugai has also been made into a Noh play, in which the ghost of an aged cormorant handler who died in the river at Isawa in Yamanashi, appears and the preaching of Priest Nichiren saves his soul. It has also been made into a Kabuki play.

MATTER OF FACT

By STEWART ALSOP

Deal With the Russians?

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles and Presidential adviser Harold Stassen have all made small, hopeful noises about disarmament in the last few days. It is important to understand what the hopeful noises really mean—and what they do not mean.

To start with the latter point first, they do not mean that there is the slightest prospect of the sort of general settlement which most people think of when they see the word "disarmament." Above all, the hopeful noises do not mean that there is any prospect at all that the terrible new weapons will be controlled, and eventually eliminated from the world, as envisaged in the old Baruch-Acheson scheme.

* * *

What the hopeful noises do mean is that there is some faint evidence to suggest that the Soviets may be willing to talk turkey about a mutually advantageous deal—the sort of deal hostile powers have often made in the past. The deal would have two essential, and very important, purposes:

First, it would be designed to close the membership list in the atomic club—to make sure that no fourth country, after the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, obtained a stockpile of atomic weapons.

Second, it would also be designed to provide some reinsurance against surprise atomic attack by one side against the other.

Atomic bombs, it should be understood, are not particularly difficult to make these days. A second-class power with a second-rate industrial plant could turn out nuclear weapons if it were determined to do so. Thus the possibility that some future Mussolini, Peron or Nasser could get his finger on an atomic trigger is perfectly real, and it is a nightmare to the American policy makers.

* * *

It is reasonable to suppose that it may also be a nightmare to the Soviet policy makers. Eisenhower, Dulles and Stassen are proceeding on that assumption. In London, Stassen is therefore proposing to his Soviet opposite number, Valerian Zorin, that there should be a cut-off date for the production of fissionable material for war purposes as of March 1 next year, to apply to the whole world.

It is also reasonable to suppose that the Soviets may share with the United States and the Western powers a desire for some assurance against surprise attack. It may seem obvious to Americans that this country will not, and constitutionally can not, launch a surprise attack against the Soviets. But it is not at all obvious to the Soviet leaders, steeped as they are in Communist doctrine, and uncomfortably aware as they are of the ring of American bases surrounding the Soviet empire.

The evidence that the Soviets may be genuinely interested in making a deal with this dual purpose is not conclusive, but at least it exists. Having first rejected out of hand President Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal for aerial inspection, the Soviets are now talking about aerial inspection in a zone 500 miles on either side of the Iron Curtain. Again, having at first rejected Sir Anthony Eden's proposal for progressive "demilitarization" of a similar zone in the center of Europe, Soviet Premier Bulganin has now accepted the proposal in principle.

Above all, the Soviets seem, at least, to be talking seriously, with a minimum of the usual propaganda content. To be sure, the odds against Stassen's negotiating a really solid agreement are still high. Aside from the towering political roadblocks, the technical obstacles are also very great. Even if both sides genuinely wanted to adopt Stassen's proposed cut-off date for atomic stockpiling, for example, it is difficult to see what technique could be used to enforce the cut-off, not only in the three atomic powers, but universally.

* * *

But it is at least "possible," as the President has said, that a mutually advantageous deal along the lines described above might be negotiated. If it is, it will be a major development. But it is important to understand that it will not represent true disarmament, and above all will not eliminate the threat of atomic war, the major threat to world civilization.

The plain fact is that the threat cannot now be eliminated, even if both sides seriously wished to do so. A city-destroying hydrogen bomb, after all, can be hidden as easily as, say a medium-sized trunk, and no conceivable inspection system could uncover a concealed stock of the weapons already manufactured. A deal with the Soviets could be genuinely advantageous to both sides, but it will not change the essential situation—the two sides of the world will still confront each other across a yawning ideological gulf, armed with the means of mutual suicide.

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Three Minutes a Day

By JAMES KELLER

You Must Dig for It

NANA

Not long ago in Texas I was deeply impressed at hearing first hand about tremendous reserves of oil which the Creator has hidden away in the depths of the earth. And all for the benefit of mankind.

For hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of years, this enormous power has been left practically untouched waiting for man to discover it and put it to good use.

God in His extraordinary Providence gave this breath-taking gift to man. But He did not hand it to him on a silver platter. He wanted man to dig for it—to make at least a small effort to find this treasure. He would then be a sort of co-partner with God—and therefore appreciate the gift all the more.

In a similar way, God has hidden in every human being a special talent and He expects each of us to search for and develop whatever talent, small or large, He has entrusted to us. Yes, He wants each of us to dig for the power for good buried within us and put it to use for His glory and for the advantage of our fellowman. If we do that, we cannot help but enrich both their lives and our own.

"And unto whomsoever much given, of him much shall be required." (Luke 12:48)

* * *

Inspire me, O Holy Spirit, to find and put to work for others.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

NANA

WASHINGTON — While the Russian disarmament proposal at London was generally disappointing, Harold Stassen has been much more optimistic in private talks with President Eisenhower.

Nubbin of Stassen's advice is that the Russians are bargaining for a new summit conference with Ike. If they get it, they will go farther on the road to disarmament.

Stassen bases his views on private discussions with Russian delegate Valerie Zorin, who, in turn, has been acting under complete instructions from the Kremlin. Stassen seems convinced of Zorin's earnestness.

Prior to last week's Russian "open skies" proposal in London, Zorin had told Stassen that this detail could be settled quickly at a new Big Four meeting which would bring together Eisenhower, Bulganin, Prime Minister Macmillan of England, and Premier Mollet of France.

Secretary of State Dulles has been more skeptical, feels the whole thing may turn out to be a false alarm. However, there is no question about Stassen's enthusiasm. This was behind his hurried trip to see the President and return immediately to London.

Note—Dulles, on learning of the proposal for another summit conference, interposed a personal but emphatic veto. He said that a summit conference would merely permit the Russians to reconstruct their damaged prestige suffered a result of Hungary.

Red Troublemakers

It was intended only for the eyes of American diplomats, but the State Department has prepared a confidential report on "Communist penetration in the Middle East."

This bluntly charges that Arab Reds are acting "on orders from Moscow" to foment riots and disturbances. Their aim, claims the report, is "to effect anti-Western alliances."

The report has important bearing on trouble in Jordan and the question of whether the Eisenhower Doctrine against Communist penetration of the Near East should be invoked.

"Soviet clandestine operations in the Middle East are concentrated mainly in Syria and Lebanon," the secret report states, "where a network of Communist espionage, subversion, and other 'fifth column' activities extends from Damascus and Beirut to Aleppo, Homs-Hama, and other centers in the eastern Mediterranean area.

"The most noted Communist in the Middle East is Khalid Bikdash, a Moscow-trained Syrian Kurd, who became the first acknowledged Communist to be elected to the Syrian Parliament . . . (but) the main center of Soviet undercover subversive activities in the Middle East is the Beirut headquarters of the Lebanon Communist Party . . .

"The LCP Central Committee has been headed by Mustafa Al-Ariss, but the Communist parties of Syria and Lebanon are governed by a joint central command under Khalid Bikdash. However, Soviet intrigues and subversion in the Middle East are directed by a secret MVD official holding a Soviet diplomatic post in Beirut. This comes from Turkish sources."

Summarizing Red strategy in the Middle East, the report claims:

"Soviet long-range strategy in the Middle East is governed by the following considerations: (1) expansion of Soviet influence in the eastern Mediterranean region; (2) diversion of Arabian oil resources from the West to the Soviet bloc; (3) winning Muslems to tolerance of or active sympathy with communism, to open the way for ultimate communization of the entire region."

Washington Pipeline

The Government has ordered an exhaustive research program into the possibility of controlling tornadoes. It would use cloud seeding and mild explosives to disrupt them before they gather force . . . It seems hard to believe, but the British Government is considering towing oil around the African cape in huge plastic bags. The bags would hold 9,000 tons of oil and could be towed like giant sausages by tugboats. Anything to avoid paying tolls to Col. Nasser . . . Shortly before he resigned, Jordan's Prime Minister Khalidi appealed secretly to the American Embassy to stop economic aid to Israel. He claimed this would do more to help his anti-Communist Government stay in power than anything the United States could do . . . A poll by GOP Congressman William Minshall of Ohio got the most enthusiastic "yes" of all to the question, "Should the United States continue to support the United Nations?" Eighty-four per cent indicated they were anything but isolationist.

Senator Soaper Says:

By BILL VAUGHAN

NANA

The King of Greece is given a raise, thus disproving the old theory which has kept so many young men from going into the king business that there is no opportunity for advancement.

Poets are lavish in the verses they devote to praising scenery, and the billboard industry may demand equal rhyme-time to present its side of the case.

The tiny pill-size radio transmitter which can be swallowed to give the doctor a direct broadcast on what's going on inside the patient is wonderful, of course, but we don't need it to get our stomach's opinion of the 11 p.m. bowl of chili.

One of our missiles has now reached a speed of 10,000 miles an hour, as science, having long since outstripped the improbable, breaks through the impossible and approaches the ridiculous.

The rate at which the doctors are extending the life span is disturbing. Where is the fun of running up this big national debt if we're still going to be around to pay it off?

Now that the automobile industry has introduced a hardtop that folds down, maybe it will come up with an entire car that can be folded to fit into the garage.

Readers in Council

Dog Thieves

To the Editor:

I am writing to you, not for myself, but for the heartbroken children I know who have suffered the loss of their beloved pets to the heartless dog thieves now operating in this city (Nagoya) and, perhaps, in other cities too. Within my area, alone, four families have had their dogs stolen within the last few months. All of the dogs stolen were puppies registered with JKC, except one, which was a full grown AKC toy shepherd. In every case the dog was untied and the collar or harness removed and left in the yard. I have been told that within an hour of the theft the animal is on its way to another town or city.

The police investigate but are unable to locate the missing dogs or apprehend the culprits.

I sincerely hope your readers become aware of this vicious dog stealing ring and take more care in the protection of their pets so their children won't be crying like my neighbor's children are.

ROBERT W. FIGURES
Nagoya

Czech Loyalty to Moscow

By HEMEN RAY

The Soviet empire is still feeling the effects of the Hungarian revolt and the sweeping changes in Poland. Repercussions have weakened the Kremlin grip on all the satellites. All, that is, except Czechoslovakia. In the following article a veteran reporter recently back from Prague describes the disheartening things he saw and learned.—Editor.

BERLIN (INS)—A neutral observer says the Soviet Union plans to use satellite Czechoslovakia as its first line of attack in the event of a nuclear war with the free world.

The Russians, the source told this reporter recently, have erected several rocket and missile stations in Czechoslovakia and are equipping the 300,000-man Czech army with atomic artillery and missiles. In addition, he said, the Czech air force is reported to have A-bombers.

The informant, an experienced observer of the situation in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet empire, said the Czech army is the largest and most loyal of all the satellite military machines.

This reporter's personal investigation tended to confirm the neutral source's claim that the people of Czechoslovakia, the most westernized and advanced satellite nation, are the furthest away from an attempted break with the Kremlin.

In fact, the neutral observer said the Czech army would be Russia's best tool in crushing an attempted revolt by any of the satellites.

The Czech army's officers are Soviet-trained and equipped and there was no agitation in the army's ranks during the Hungarian rebellion.

On the whole, Czechoslovakia would seem to be the best hope of Moscow in Central Europe. The mood is one of passivity, the result of fear and tension. The current atmosphere in Prague is reminiscent of the worst days of the Stalinist era. Czech Communist leaders have turned a flourishing democracy into a super-police state.

Almost daily, Czech citizens are being arrested as alleged "Western spies." Just about every person tried is sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

The spy scare is an effective excuse for oppressing the population even more. It is now virtually impossible to strike up an acquaintance with a Czech.

After nine years of Communist rule and the new campaign of "revolutionary vigilance" the ordinary Czech is a cautious man. The most harmless misstep can lead to betrayal by a neighbor, even a son.

Czechoslovakia is the only one of the satellites to exalt its communism in the old Stalin style.

In Prague a great stone hall of the dead is flanked by Czech and Soviet flags. The first Communist President, Klement Gottwald, lies mummified in Lenin-Stalin fashion.

Stalin's huge granite figure still glowers over Prague and Soviet flags flap on countless poles. The Czech leaders are reluctant to discard the trappings of the period in which they gained power.

Ever faithful to Moscow, the Czech leaders have made it known they will not grant the people even a fraction of the liberty they once enjoyed. On the contrary, the bosses are increasing their efforts to gain the absolute obedience of the intellectuals and students.

A top figure of the Czech Communist Party central committee told this correspondent:

"We have always denied freedom to criticize and discuss the government to our people. And we will deny it in the future.

"We are more concerned with our party position and the development of communism in Czechoslovakia."

As a result, even the traditionally rebellious students of Czechoslovakia are quiet. An intellectual leader summarized the prevalent wait-and-see attitude toward liberation from communism:

"We are waiting for the Poles and Hungarians to free their country. Once they have done it we will automatically be free."

Press Comments

Thursday, May 9

Asahi Shimbun endorsed the Bank of Japan's action in raising its official money rate to cope with the daily deteriorating international account of this country. As is known, the paper said, the deterioration of the international account, which has been continuing from last fiscal year, shows no sign of coming to a halt. Despite this situation, the paper said, the nation's businessmen are still bent on expanding their enterprises, thus bringing about a still wider gap beween the demand of the national economy, centering around the international account, and the attitude of private industry. The paper hoped the nation's economic circles respond to the red signal flashed by the central bank.

Mainichi Shimbun welcomed the raise by the Bank of Japan of its official money rate. The paper took special note that there are many unfavorable factors in the nation's economy, such as increasing deficits in the nation's international account and unabating investment demand, which will justify the issuance of danger signals. Although the central bank has always advertised the need for tightening the money market, the paper said, it is to be regretted that the bank actually has been "quite lukewarm on this issue." It is natural, it said, that the bank raised its money rate since it wants to tighten the money market and curb the accommodation of loans. The paper charged the bank had made a big blunder in easing the higher rate application system at the same time.

Yomiuri Shimbun, commenting on the raise in Bank of Japan's interest rate, said the move was inevitable as there is no immediate decrease in the demand for funds for private investments and import financing. The paper said it was technically good that the money rate has been increased by as much as two rin, in order to hold down the demand for the above funds. The paper said, however, the effects of the move will appear earlier than generally expected. It asked the Government to be on guard against any effects which the move may have on the small enterprises. It further asked the Government to lower the money rate when the nation's international account improves. It welcomed Governor Yamagiwa's statement that he is not considering any raise in the interest rates for company debentures.

Kahoku Shimpo (Sendai) doubted the propriety of Prime Minister Kishi's statement that the planned reshuffle of the Cabinet and the ruling party's hierarchy will be carried out after Kishi's return from United States. The paper admitted, however, that it will be wise of Kishi to postpone the reshuffle in order to avoid unnecessary troubles in the party on the eve of his departure. But it reminded the Prime Minister that several of the persons around him were involved in the notorious shipbuilding scandals.

Osaka Shimbun (Osaka) said that the indignation of the people at the scandal cases originated in the fact that there are no extenuating circumstances in any scandal. No one would know how to defend, the paper said, scandals which are perpetrated by the misuse of the privileges of public officials and the people's trust in them. It is natural, the paper said, that Prime Minister Kishi has stressed in his latest press interview the need for eliminating malfeasances from Government and public circles. The question, however, it said, will be the fact that although the past Prime Ministers have always blared their determination to oust malfeasance, it used to end in mere lip-service.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

Like all six-year-olds, Peter abhorred washing, and came to the dinner table one evening with elbows black as pitch. Sent back to the bathroom for repairs, he dawdled there so long that his mother called, "How are you coming, Pete? Elbows clean yet?"

"Not clean," he called back triumphantly, "but I got them to match."

* * *

The father-to-be had run the entire gamut of emotion in the hospital corridor, and was a veritable wreck when the nurse popped in to tell him happily, "It's a girl!"

"Thank heaven!" gasped the father, with tears streaming down his face. "Thank heaven my daughter will never have to undergo the torture I've just experienced!"

* * *

Nine-year-old Marion, taken by her parents for her first transcontinental rail journey, was thrilled when the train plunged into a long tunnel in the Rockies. When it finally emerged at the other end, Marion exclaimed, "Look, Mom! It's tomorrow!"

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U.S. Industrial, Farm Exhibits

The Japan Times

Tokyo International Trade Fair Supplement

Free China Exports And Industries

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U.S. EXHIBITS MAKE HUGE HIT AT TOKYO FAIR

Include Big Display Of Farm Products

Participation of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Japan International Trade Fair at Tokyo, May 5-19, 1957 demonstrates to the people of Japan the close cooperative working relationships maintained in a mutually benefiting program to promote the agricultural marketing objectives of the two countries.

Featured in the Agricultural Pavilion are cotton, wheat, tobacco, and soybeans for which market development agreements have been worked out with cooperating agencies. Also on display are tallow, dried fruits, milk and dairy products, breeds of dairy cattle, and popcorn.

American farmers have found in postwar Japan a prized market for many of the commodities they are so well equipped to produce. From 1948 through 1951, Japan held second place among American foreign outlets for farm products. Since then it has ranked first.

Japan is the leading foreign buyer of U.S. cotton, rice, barley, soybeans, tallow, and hides and skins, and ranks second as a buyer of wheat.

In turn, the United States is one of the world's leading buyers of Japanese exported products.

Following are some facts and figures concerning the chief U.S. farm products exhibited at the current fair, excluding wheat which is covered in a separate story on Page 16 of this supplement.

Tallow

Six hundred square feet are allotted to the tallow exhibit where soap of all types is highlighted.

Fish oil was the original source of raw material for Japanese soap-making. Very little tallow was available and very little tallow was used.

During World War II days, there was a lack of even fish oil and imports of tallow—mainly from Australia and China—were dried up. Prewar, Japan relied upon 100,000 tons of fish oil annually, and upon a mere 10,000 tons of tallow.

Nowadays, however, soap made in Japan is made primarily from American beef tallow. Of all the ingredients used, 70 per cent is tallow, and of all tallow imported, 95 per cent originates in the United States.

Approximately 100,000 to 120,000 tons of beef tallow arrive in Japanese ports each year, 95,000 to 110,000 tons coming from the United States.

Dried Fruits

Japan's domestic production of soybeans totals about 500,000 tons, far short of home requirements. It is thus necessary to import an additional 800,000 tons. In recent years the bulk of soybean imports has come from the United States.

American soybean exports to Japan totaled 3,000 metric tons in 1946; 10,000 tons in 1947; 24,000 tons in 1948, 159,000 tons in 1949; 95,000 tons in 1950; 293,000 tons in 1951; 162,000 tons in 1952; 409,000 tons in 1953; 443,000 tons in 1954; 572,000 tons in 1955, and 536,000 tons in 1956.

As is widely known, soybeans in Japan are used for the manufacture of "miso," "shoyu," "tofu," "natto," flour of toasted soybeans, in edible oils, and in many other foods.

The soybean is also a raw material having great utility for edible oils such as soybean oil, salad oil, frying oil, and even industrial oils.

As a food product, its nutritive value is valued highly. This is because soybeans are rich in proteins and fat, comparing favorably with fish and livestock sources.

The soybean has wisely been called the "Meat of the Fields."

Soybean protein has highly nutritious glycinin as its chief constituent. It contains, furthermore, such substances as lignin-tryptophane-methionine, and powerful nutriments to augment diets caused by excessive dependence upon rice. These are the amino acids which are indispensable for growth of the human body and the maintenance of life.

As an industrial nation, Japan needs a better and more balanced diet; a cheaper, yet a more effective diet. Soybeans help provide this.

American soybeans thus play an increasingly important role in aiding the Japanese people to gain this better, more balanced, more effective diet necessary to health, long life, and happiness.

Tobacco

Told under the legend, "The Birth of Pearl," this display stresses the use of fine-quality Bright Leaf Virginia tobacco in making top-grade Japanese cigarettes, one of which is the Pearl brand.

Approximately 40 factories all over Japan manufacture cigarettes. Of these, a great many use Virginia tobacco in their blends and turn out the four top-quality cigarettes produced in Japan.

These are Fuji, which uses 40 per cent Virginia tobacco; Peace with 25 per cent; Pearl with 10 per cent, and Hikari with 7 per cent.

In terms of a million piece units, the four brands sell as follows 201; 7,709; 2,197, and 7,745.

Tobacco imports from America have been very heavy during the past five years. At least 5,000,000 pounds worth approximately 2.5 billion yen are imported each year on a fixed basis.

In 1956 Japan accepted from America through special imports about 5,922,000 pounds of Bright Leaf Virginia tobacco, worth in the neighborhood of 3,586 million yen under the provision of U.S. Public Law 480.

Soybeans

Many Americans have had the opportunity of visiting Japan in the postwar years. Almost to a man . . . or a woman, all have been astonished and impressed by the quantity, availability, variety and, most especially, the size of the fruits and vegetables grown in Japan.

Strawberries, squash, radishes, peaches, grapes, watermelons,—all are huge. Yet all too, are sweet, fragrant, and tasty.

Year-round fruits grow in some climates of Japan, and this suggests that the Japanese need little in the way of dried fruits. However fresh fruits are not available to all people at all times and dried fruits might well supplement the diet in off-seasons.

The United States has excess dried fruits and is willing to export them to Japan, thus helping provide a better-balanced diet on a cheaper, more economical basis.

The process of dehydration, by which dried fruits are made, adds a tangy new taste. Too, there is little if any loss of the essential nutrients or food value in the process of turning fresh fruit into the dried stage.

Dried raisins thus far constitute the bulk of dried fruit imports. They are rich in high

Continued on Page 16, Col. 7

The U.S. Central Exhibit (left) and Agricultural Pavilion at the Harumi site of the current trade fair

Designed to Feature Movement of Ideas

The U.S. Exhibit at the Japanese International Trade Fair, Tokyo, May 5-19, illustrates a new kind of foreign trade. Instead of the movement of finished products, this new sort of trade, increasingly popular between the U.S. and Japan, features movement of ideas.

In the dozen years since end of the war, Japan has not been flooded with American goods, but it has been liberally furnished with American technology, design and production methods so that Japanese manufacturers could produce up-to-date items on their own.

Thus jobs have been given to millions of Japanese workers, producing all sorts of items that had their origins in U.S. research laboratories. Likewise, many U.S. manufacturers have benefitted from Japanese research advances. So it is that many marvelous items, whether so-called "wonder drugs" or fluorescent light bulbs, television sets or what you will, are as commonplace in the Japan of 1957 as they are in the U.S. and Japan's economy has boomed to an unprecedented degree.

And at the U.S. exhibit this year visitors will get a very dramatic view of the new things emerging just now from the laboratories and production lines in America and which will no doubt be found in Japan in coming times.

Highlights

For instance, there is color television. Visitors to the U.S. Exhibit will see a complete studio and dramatic cast for the production of full color shows. Visitors may either watch the cameras and actors in action, or they can observe the show under actual transmission conditions on a number of large screen receivers located nearby.

More than a $1,000,000 in latest Radio Corporation of America color television equipment has been installed at the U.S. Exhibit. A number of interesting shows are scheduled daily, from 11:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Two different types of atomic reactors are being displayed in model form so that internal workings can be plainly observed. One type is shown by the Atomics Division of the American Machine and Foundry Company, and the other by the Atomics Division of the North American Aviation Co.

Another interesting item among the 15 major wonders in the U.S. Exhibit is the Westinghouse electronics oven. Visitors will see water brought to a boil inside a paper cup in a matter of seconds. Chickens can be cooked in a few minutes. The heat is generated within the food being cooked. The oven doesn't heat, not even the dish containing the food, so foods can be served without benefit of pots and pans. Not only is time saved, but the disagreeable cleaning-up job, too.

Still another exhibit will show the new solar battery which actually takes energy from the sun and stores it. Visitors will see such a battery, charged by Tokyo sunshine, running a small motor and performing other useful feats. The device was developed by the Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Other exhibits feature newly advanced X-ray machines, complex micro-wave communications systems, an electronic organ and other items. The exhibits are set up to operate and be demonstrated almost continuously. The various wonders displayed result from the very large importance given by American industry to research.

Vast Expenditure

Vast sums are spent each year in the search for new and improved products. The search is so successful that some large concerns, notably in the chemical field, boast that more than half of their current production was in the test tube stage only 10 years ago.

Since research and development is so valuable and so expensive, the U.S. Government, as well as governments generally, recognize that special rewards should be available. These rewards include patent protection.

The help that a U.S. firm is able to extend a Japanese concern usually consists of two parts.

The first part includes the granting of permission to use a patent under a licensing agreement. This provides that a certain percentage of the sales price of each item shall be paid the patent owner for the privilege of benefitting from the original research and invention.

Agreements are negotiated separately for each product. In some instances the licensing may cover an entire complicated machine, including its appearance and design, or it may cover only a small but strategic part or circuit. But the agreement is usually based on a very small percentage charge for each item produced.

The whole plan is to make a small profit on thousands or even millions of units rather than a large profit on just a few units. The advantage of this is that it permits the use of local materials and labor. Instead of buying large amounts of imports at high dollar cost, ideas are bought at relatively low cost.

Technical Help

The second way in which help is extended by U.S. firms to licensees is through the provision of technical help. Quite often the problem confronted by a Japanese producer is not just permission to use a patent. His problem may lie in not knowing the production steps requisite, or in not having workers trained in the precise requirements of the given product. To solve this problem the Japanese producer may need to have technicians from the U.S. actually set up his facilities and instruct his workers.

Japanese firms have taken advantage of the licensing process in great number. As a consequence employment has increased, and Japanese industry has been given an important lead in having goods available for the export drive.

At the U.S. Exhibit Japanese visitors will see for themselves that there is no dearth of new and useful items coming from American laboratories. These will be available to progressive, modern-minded Japanese firms that are interested in profitable raising of living standards through the production and distribution of an abundance of good things for better living.

JAPAN AND TECHNICAL AID

In the nearly 12 years since World War II, Japan has rebuilt and expanded her war-damaged economy to a level far exceeding her prewar attainment. In 1946, the index for industrial production plummeted to 30.7, based on 1934-6. Today, the index stands comfortably above the 200 mark—showing that Japan has more than doubled her industrial base and increased her output seven-fold since 1946.

In measuring Japan's postwar industrial effort, 1950 is an important date to bear in mind. In that year, industrial production was still substantially below prewar levels. But in 1950, the Law Concerning Foreign Investment was enacted to encourage foreign firms to lend assistance to Japanese industry in the painful reconstruction process.

This private assistance entered in a myriad of ways—in joint investments with Japanese companies, in technical assistance and in cash loans. Although many factors were at work in the Japanese economy, it is significant to note that Japan's greatest industrial advance occurred in the years following the enactment of foreign investment legislation.

Need for Knowhow

Although Japan had great need for huge amounts of capital to reconstruct her factories, she had equally great need for technical knowledge. The problem was not merely to restore industry to what it was, but to bridge a 10-year gap during which Japan was virtually cut off from technological developments in the rest of the world.

There is little question today that without this private technical assistance, Japan's re-entry into world markets as a major exporter might have been indefinitely delayed and her economic growth stunted from the beginning.

Up to the end of February, 1957, the Japanese Government had approved 652 technical assistance or patent licensing agreements between Japanese and foreign firms—over 70 per cent of them American manufacturers. Each in its own way helped pull Japan up to a level in technological skill comparable to that of the most highly industrialized nations in the world.

Collectively, they help explain why Japan has made such spectacular industrial progress in recent years. Technological and capital assistance, coupled with the enormous energy and determination of the Japanese people, is the answer.

What kind of things did Japan learn in these years from American industry? The techniques cover an enormous range of products, touching almost every major economic activity in this country.

Some Examples

Here are just a few examples:

An American firm introduced the process of manufacturing nylon in 1951. In the same year, a Japanese drug firm received technological help relating to the production of streptomycin—a drug valuable in reducing the tuberculosis rate in Japan. Later, terramycin and aureomycin were produced in Japan with the aid of American drug companies. The valuable sanforizing process was also introduced, making Japanese cotton textiles shrink-proof.

A Japanese company learned to make fluorescent bulbs from its American instructor. Other concerns received technical help in manufacturing marine radar and LORAN equipment widely used in commercial aviation to increase safety.

American business machine manufacturers brought up-to-date accounting methods to Japan—methods which streamlined administration and lowered expenses.

The Japanese television industry was launched with private American technical help. And only three years ago, the revolutionary transistors—tiny electronic devices that take the place of radio tubes, require far less power, and last much longer—were put on the market by a Japanese firm licensed by an American manufacturer.

But the overwhelming bulk of the technical assistance received by Japan was not concerned with such well-known products and processes. It involved a vast array of essential industrial methods and innovations which laid a solid foundation for Japanese industry to advance further.

Patent License

Before we go into international licensing, it may be useful to review the purpose of patents in general. A patent is, in effect, a reward for discovering or developing a new product or method. It protects the inventor by giving him the sole right to utilize the innovation and to profit by it. Internationally, it also protects him, but only if he has registered the patent abroad.

In many cases, the holder of a patent may give others a license or right to produce the identical article in return for a royalty or fee. The fee is his just compensation for the years he spent developing the product or, in the case of a large corporation, for the millions of dollars invested in the research and development which led to the new product.

With modern industry and its products growing more complex by the year, this investment in research is expanding enormously, and the company is entitled to some return on it. Even if the new product comes in a sudden flash of genius to the inventor, he deserves something for being the first to discover it.

Now, it may be that an engineer in another part of the country or even in another country discovers the same thing quite independently of the first inventor. Patent law in all nations, as well as international agreements, still recognize the exclusive right of the first inventor on his patent. Indeed, patenting couldn't be run in any other fashion.

In most cases it is very difficult to determine whether a second discovery of the same product is really original or merely a copy. And even if an inventor was researching the same product, a patent already granted might speed his progress. Like most other advanced countries, Japan recognizes and abides by these principles.

An international patent license, then, is a right to manufacture a product developed in another country. Generally speaking, the right is given in return for royalty payments or some other compensation from the license.

Sometimes it involves only the patent right, with only a few blueprints if the process is simple or already known. But this is only the beginning as far as private American technical aid to Japan goes.

Vital Assistance

Often the American manufacturer will send over not only technical data but even teams of engineers and technicians to help the Japanese maker to understand the new product or method and to begin manufacturing. Despite Japan's industrial skill, this direct assistance can be vital.

Many new products require completely different techniques to produce them. Others depend on precision and extremely close to tolerances. Such cases require far more than just blueprints, and American industry is ready to furnish whatever assistance is required. Often, a Japanese firm will learn basic improvements in techniques that can be applied to all its manufacturing operations.

A patent agreement or technical aid contract can cover just one product—or a wide range. Some agreements provide that the Japanese firm will have the right to use any patent made by the company over a certain number of years and furnish a constant flow of technical data.

In this way, the Japanese firm can be assured that as soon as a new product appears, it will automatically be given the know-how to manufacture it. A great many American firms maintain resident engineers and technicians in Japan to supply the latest technical data to its licensees and to furnish it any engineering help it requires.

A final word about royalties. They vary considerably from case to case, but in general the royalty rate is roughly proportional to the amount of assistance required. It stands to reason that a blueprint costs far less to send to Japan than a team of technicians over a period of months and the royalty should naturally be higher in the latter case.

Sometimes, instead of applying a normal rate on only the part of a manufactured article that is covered by a license, a greatly reduced rate is applied on the manufacturer's entire output of that particular product.

But no matter what method of computation is used, one thing is certain—royalties never amount to more than a minute part of the selling price of a product. In most cases, the royalty payment represents well under one per cent of the final cost to the consumer.

Why Import?

Occasionally someone asks "Why should Japan import techniques and conclude patent licenses? Japan has advanced industries. She should be able to develop these products, or some variations of them, herself."

True. Given enough time and capital Japan probably can perfect many of the new products and techniques American companies are assisting her in.

But many Japanese firms simply do not have sufficient time or money to develop similar innovations themselves. Japan, which leans heavily on foreign trade to support her economy, cannot afford to be technically behind other countries, even momentarily. Her experts depend on her ability to furnish new and improved products to her customers abroad. It's important to remember that many imported techniques apply to a wide range of export goods.

The capital problem is just as serious. American manufacturers are spending stupendous sums today for research and development. Modern industry has become so complex that every advance represents an enormous investment in time and money.

Although many prominent Japanese companies are enlarging their research facilities and staff, countless others simply cannot afford expensive development projects. The same is true in other countries; American industry is spending far more money for research than its counterpart in any other country. It is a major reason why American industry leads the world.

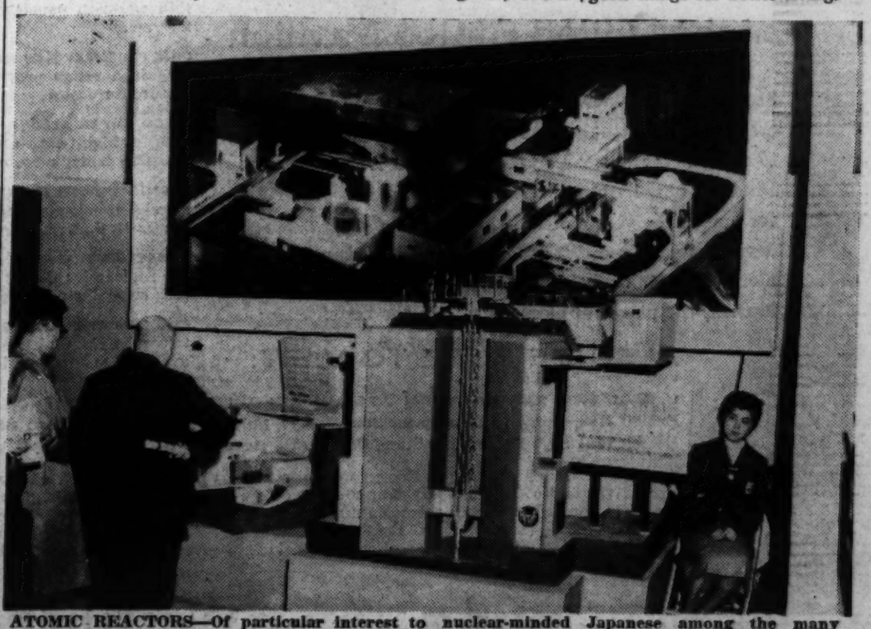
But there is really no need to justify patent licensing and technical aid in these terms. The Japanese producer who has concluded a contract with an American firm has done so simply because he is a businessman and it's good business.

There is a corollary to this patent licensing question. Japan herself is licensing producers in other countries and furnishing them technical aid in 68 agreements as of December 1956. Most of this has been channeled to less advanced countries in Southeast Asia.

Sometimes, the techniques

Continued on Page 17, Col. 2

WHEAT EXHIBIT—One of the most striking features of the U.S. agricultural display is the 1,000 square-foot wheat exhibit where attention is focused on a large variety of foodstuffs made with American soft white wheat. U.S. wheat is expected to play an increasingly important part in Japanese daily life, especially since a program is now being pursued by the Oregon Wheat Growers' League to build up the school lunch program here under an agreement with the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.



ATOMIC REACTORS—Of particular interest to nuclear-minded Japanese among the many products shown at the U.S. Central Exhibit are two different types of atomic reactors which are being displayed in model form so that the internal workings can be plainly observed.

ELECTRONIC RANGE—Part of the U.S. Central Exhibit at the current fair, this electronic range produced by Westinghouse Electric is able to cook foods of all types in a matter of minutes through use of microwaves. Fueled by high-frequency radio energy, the range uses no heat whatsoever, making it possible, for instance, to boil water in a paper cup container.

KITCHEN ELECTRONICS

The postwar Japanese is, on the average, taller and healthier than ever before. In large part, this is the result of spectacular advances since the war in medical science which have battled some of man's most dreaded diseases relentlessly and successfully.

But another factor in the nation's improving health record is the greater attention of the nation's citizens to the importance of proper food and a balanced diet.

Electronic Sterilization

In Japan, where millions of families still do not own an icebox, let alone a refrigerator, food preservation presents a major problem. A leading American company, General Electric, however, has an effective answer—mass production sterilization of food products by electron-beam irradiation. It is equally effective for drugs and medicines.

Such treatment kills germs without heating and without any loss in flavor. Food processed this way stays fresh and pure at normal room temperatures for days and even weeks.

It doesn't take much imagination to see that, for example, fish sterilized in this manner can be a boon to the Japanese retailer (sakanaya-san) whose loss from spoilage is greatly reduced. His customers are protected against disease from fish and meat which have not been adequately refrigerated.

It holds the same advantages for the Japanese housewife. If she has no icebox she runs less chance of serving contaminated food to her family. And if she owns a refrigerator or icebox, her foodstuffs will last much longer than before.

An even more dramatic innovation perfected by American industry lies in the realm of food preparation. Westinghouse Electric has put on the market an electronic, heatless cooking range that may revolutionize kitchen work.

Too fancy for Japan? Maybe, at this moment when the simple charcoal hibachi is used by so many families for cooking. But not for very long. For the electronic range promises real economy for the thrifty Japanese housewife — particularly after the development of nuclear power.

Revolution in Cooking

The Westinghouse electronic range consumes a maximum of 3,100 watts of electric power—about the same as an ordinary electric stove. The saving lies in the amazing speed with which food can be fried, boiled, roasted or baked in it. An egg can be poached in only 20 seconds. A layer cake is ready in six minutes and a baked potato in four. A medium chicken, which ordinarily requires two and a half hours of roasting, is ready in a record 20 minutes.

If this puzzles you, consider that the range never gets hot, nor do the pans used for cooking. The only heat present is generated right in the food itself. Even the air in the oven remains cool.

Microwave Application

The secret lies in another application of modern electronics —this time microwaves. In the electronic range, these high frequency radio waves are converted inside the food into heat. These waves are reflected by metal, transmitted by glass and china—and absorbed only in the food.

What makes cooking so rapid is the fact that this microwave energy penetrates the food from all sides to generate instant heat uniformly throughout. No physical changes take place in the food other than those resulting from the heat generated.

The result is that the kitchen remains cool, there is no danger of burns, and the range can be cleaned simply by wiping it. It is not possible for the food to burn or scorch the pan. And, of course, because the cooking time is so shortened, the Japanese housewife in coming years, may find electronic cooking far more economical than conventional methods.

MICROWAVES FOR INDUSTRY

When the first public demonstration of microwave telephone communication was given across the English channel some quarter of a century ago, the way was opened for the development of a brand new and highly important field in communications.

Microwave simultaneously answered a number of pressing communications needs in the years which followed. It offered reliable communications for industry, government and public users—a radio link that operated in snow, rain, ice, fog, or magnetic storms. When wire line communications were disrupted, microwave would still function efficiently.

A microwave system could be installed far more quickly and at only half the cost of land wires. Maintenance was greatly simplified. Additional channels could be added simply and at minor cost. And in recent years with more radio and television stations crowding the airways, microwave, tucked away in a relatively unused portion of the radio spectrum, offered the only answer to reliable, inexpensive communications.

Multiple Uses

In the United States, microwave transmission is used not only in telephone and telegraph circuits, railroad and airline communications and oil pipeline communications; today, microwave lengths can transmit continuous information on the level of water in a reservoir or oil in a tank to a central control point miles away. It provides a constant flow of information between a company's head office and its distant plants.

Microwave can be used to control industrial operations at a distance, such as adjusting valves. It can measure and control pressure, suction, temperature, power consumption and other factors.

This multiplicity of uses has led to the creation of entirely new kinds of industrial equipment. For example, Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, the research arm of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has developed a microwave system which provides up to 46 channels on a single radio frequency—an enormous saving in equipment costs.

The same firm has also marketed a portable microwave radiotelephone unit which weighs only 125 pounds and incorporates the transmitter, receiver, antenna and other components in a single compact package. Printed circuits have made this economy of space possible. The unit draws only as much power as an ordinary electric toaster but can transmit and receive simultaneously over seven channels, with excellent signals up to 30 miles line-of-sight.

In the United States Pavilion at the Japan International Trade Fair, one of the more complex industrial applications of microwave is being shown. Here it was used to transmit physical information to an analog digital computer for interpreting and recording.

Electronic Computer

The analog digital computer is a powerful union of an analog machine, which performs mathematical functions on non-numerical, direct measurements of physical properties such as size, weight, voltage, etc., and a digital machine which handles ordinary numbers. Together, they process these direct, non-numerical measurements and convert them into digits for recording.

The application of these computers to applied research and modern industry are too complex to be described here. In a general way, we may say that the greatest value of electronic computors lies in the great speed at which they perform complicated mathematical functions

One of the limitations of microwave is that it functions only to line-of-light distances averaging about 30 miles. The use of repeater stations has made possible multi-purpose systems more than 1,500 miles in length, designed for push button remote control. But engineers have long sought a direct system of long-range microwave that would eliminate the costly string of repeaters.

Here, too, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has made important strides in beyond-the-horizon microwave transmission. Engineers found, to their surprise, that microwave signals could sometimes be picked up hundreds of miles from the transmitter, or far beyond the line-of-sight limit.

Long-Range Transmission

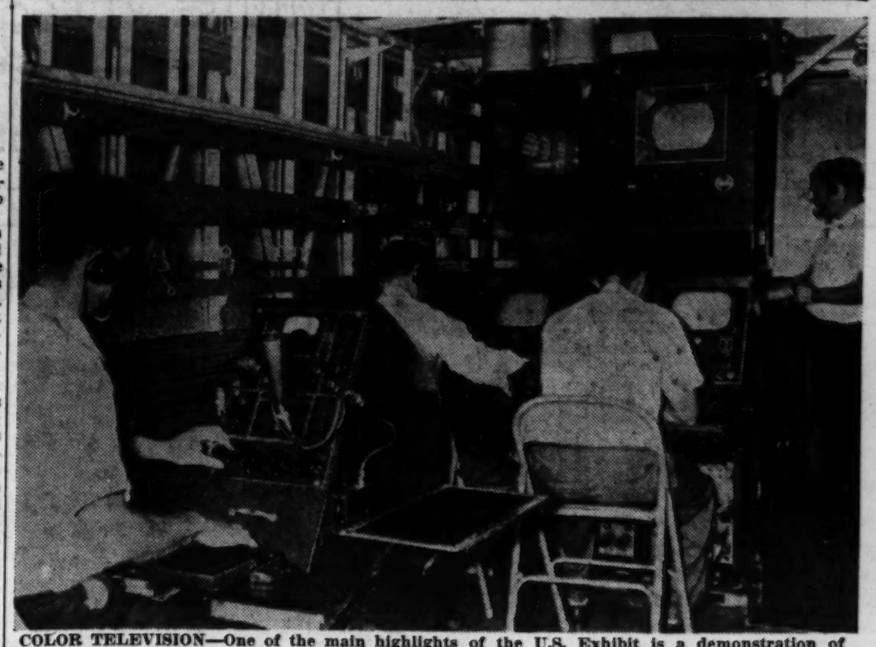
This led to the discovery that microwaves could be bounced off the troposphere or ionosphere, atmospheric layers enveloping the earth, and reach receivers hundreds of miles away.

This method of transmission is still in experimental stages. Because microwave is highly directional, the signal must be aimed at an invisible atmospheric layer to strike an unseen receiver.

However, the research carried on by ITT and other American firms is rapidly making long-distance microwave a commercial reality. Because it can span areas of water and rugged terrain, this new communications system will prove invaluable. Japan will want to profit by this American research to install her own long-range systems.

Other new electronic developments are designed to make business administrative work easier. For instance, International Standard Electric Corporation's Desk-Fax Transceiver is a small simple unit which transfers written or printed material instantly to a distant unit.

The same machine, weighing less than 20 pounds can receive messages. It has application in interplant communication and particularly in receiving and transmitting ordinary cables and telegrams between a business office and the telegraph station. A 150-word message can be sent in two minutes, practically eliminating messenger delivery time.



COLOR TELEVISION—One of the main highlights of the U.S. Exhibit is a demonstration of color television by the Radio Corporation of America. It marks the first time for this remarkable development of TV to be seen in this country.

NEW HORIZONS IN TV

Only a very few years ago, a television set was a novelty in Japan. Thanks to the aid provided by American firms under dozens of licensing arrangements with Japanese manufacturers, however, Japan has been able to bridge another difficult research.

Today, Japanese television sets are the equal of those produced anywhere—and the number of viewers is growing almost daily.

Color television is the next logical step—and an extremely complex one. Millions of dollars have been spent in research in the United States to perfect the best possible systems for transmitting full color pictures from studios or news scenes to the viewer's living room.

As entertainment, its value is obvious. The color TV set owner can enjoy the vivid costuming and colorful settings of everything from Noh plays to musical comedies. He can better distinguish teams and players in sporting events. And for on-the-spot news coverage he can gain a feeling of being personally present.

One of the special pieces of equipment developed in the United States to serve the new requirements of the color television industry is Century Lighting Company's color wall. This is used as a background and light source for color sets and permits the engineer to illuminate the set with any color in the spectrum in any desired intensity—all at the turn of a few simple controls.

For Medical Research

But color television is far more than a mass entertainment medium. Its greatest value may lie in important applications in education, science and industry.

For example, RCA has developed a medical color television camera which serves a real need in medical training, diagnosis and research. The camera can be installed in the operating room, allowing an unlimited number of students to observe the close details of an operation which could otherwise be seen by only a few.

By providing realism, color television bridges the gap between learning and experience and imprints the scene more permanently on the student's memory. In operations on small areas, such as the eye, telescopic lenses mounted on the color camera may even permit the viewer to see better than the operating surgeon. The same benefits apply in teaching dentistry, nursing and other medical fields.

Color television can be applied to microscopy, allowing an entire class to examine biological specimens. With medical science growing more and more complex, such training aids are invaluable to speed up the education of medical students.

Its ultimate medical applications seem virtually unlimited. Color television can link far-flung hospitals in a network where doctors in each can observe, as if at first hand, the surgery, diagnosis and research accomplished many miles away. Extending the network to medical schools, applied medicine in action can be brought directly into the classroom.

Color television has important practical applications in industry as well, where either long-distance viewing is essential or physical conditions make it impossible for a person to be present. It may be used to observe the color of metal in a blast furnace.

Industrial Use

Color television may be valuable in a tin plating plant where the metal's hue indicates the uninformity of the plating. Under automation it permits central supervisory control of the manufacturing process. In many such cases, viewing in color is essential.

Finally, whether in color or black and white, television has another hurdle to jump—the intercontinental one. Special equipment for spanning entire continents and oceans is now under development in the United States.

The vistas opened up by intercontinental television — whether in news coverage, education or entertainment—are boundless. And to attain these benefits it is clearly to Japan's advantage to learn what she can of the technological progress of other countries.

The RCA color television demonstration at the Tokyo international Trade Fair is operated by a crew of 10 RCA engineers and technicians of the RCA Community Relations Department, in cooperation with the RCA International Division. Richard H. Hooper, Manager, RCA Shows and Exhibits, is in charge.

Production of the various color television shows is under the direction of Joseph C. Mullen, of Hooper's staff and comprising the crew are Len Ewing, Frank Helgeson, Bob Gold, Ed Sattler, George Closs, John Marchetti, John Fox, Bud Scully, and Bud Harrison.

RCA Display

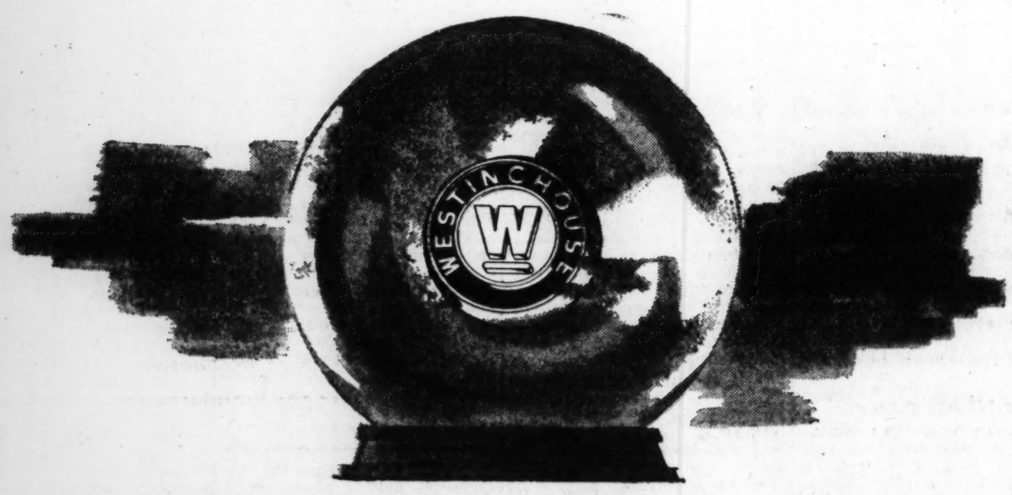
In addition to the color exhibit, RCA plans to show a selection of major developments at an electronics display in which other American manufacturers will participate in the United States Building at the Fair.

The showing of RCA color television in Tokyo, has been arranged through the International Office of Trade Fairs, United States Commerce Department, to be one of the main features at the American exhibit at the International Trade Fair.

"Japan was the first country in Asia to introduce black-and-white television," A. F. Watters, vice-president and operations manager of the RCA International Division, recalled. "It thus seems natural that the Japanese should be the first in introducing color television in the Far East.

"Color permeates Japanese life. It is vital in art, drama and daily life. Almost everything in Japan of public interest is based upon delicately and artistically balanced color schemes. They understand color harmony, and we look forward with confidence to a great contribution from Japan in color television, as this new dimension of television expands around the world.

"It is in the realm of early possibility that there will be an exchange of color television programs between Japan and the United States, in which Japan's extraordinary appreciation of color will be brought to American audiences, as well as to peoples of other nations."



Come to the Fair for a look at your future!

See the unusual new Westinghouse products at the United States Pavilion

See the exciting new electrical and electronic products created by Westinghouse research to bring better living to every home...greater productivity to every industry. Find out how living will be easier and more comfortable for you in the years ahead—thanks to these new developments from Westinghouse, manufacturer of more than 8,000 electrical and related products that harness the power of electricity for your benefit.

ELECTRONIC RANGE: High-frequency radio energy roasts a chicken in 20 minutes, bakes a potato in 4.

RAYESCENT LIGHT: World's newest light source, thin wall-size panels emit light—no bulbs, no fixtures.

CINE FLUOREX: New motion-picture X-ray with magnified image provides brilliant continuous picture for doctor.

NIVCO SUPER ALLOY: New metal alloy developed for high-temperature steam turbine blades soaks up damaging vibrations.

ATOMIC POWER PLANT: First full-scale commercial atomic-powered electric generating station in U. S., with reactor by Westinghouse.

COBALT 60 THERAPY: New X-ray unit employing radioactive Cobalt 60 is new weapon in attack on malignant diseases.

BOOK OF THE FUTURE: Ten unusual research triumphs from Westinghouse soon to be made available to Japanese industry.

ALSO BE SURE TO VISIT:

U. S.-JAPAN FAR EASTERN ATOMIC EXPOSITION
Exhibit Hall, Shirokiya Department Store, Tokyo, **May 12-19**
Exhibit Hall, Sogo Department Store, Osaka, **May 24-31**

CONFERENCE ON PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY
Sankei Hall, Tokyo, **May 13, 14, 15**

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission executives and officials of Westinghouse, world leader in atomic power, will report on new developments, including construction of the first full-scale commercial U. S. atomic power station. A model of this 60,000-kilowatt station, soon to go into operation at Shippingport, Pennsylvania, will be on display. Description of the operation of this unique station and its Westinghouse atomic reactor will be given in both Japanese and English.

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Westinghouse Electric International Company, 40 Wall Street, New York 5, U. S. A.

U.S. Firm Leads Way In Telecommunications

International Standard Electric Corporation is an associate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, an American-owned company that ranks with the world's largest in the development, manufacture, sale and installation of electronic equipment, the operation of telecommunication services, and the granting of patent licenses and technical aid on an international scale.

ISE either owns, operates, or is export representative for the 31 manufacturing companies of the IT & T System, which comprises some 72 plants, 11,000,000 square feet of floor space, and 122,000 employes in 19 countries. For all of these factories, the ISE Export Department normally handles sales outside the country of origin or its possessions.

ISE experience goes back to the earliest days of the electrical communication industry, its oldest company having been founded in 1882, just six years after the invention of the telephone.

ISE laboratories have contributed much to the well-being of mankind by their inventions, such as Rotary automatic telephony, microwave radio, pulse systems of multiplex microwave transmission, the selenium rectifier, and the instantaneous direction finder.

ISE and its associates have manufactured and installed over 4,000,000 lines of Rotary, 2,000,000 lines of Step-by-step, 600,000 lines of R-6, and 100,000 lines of Relaymatic dial automatic telephone equipment in 63 countries and territories, including the United States.

ISE telephone installations include national telephone networks by wire or radio in Argentina, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Puerto Rico, and Spain; metropolitan telephone networks in Alexandria, Antwerp, Barcelona, Brussels, Cairo, Copenhagen, Geneva, The Hague, Istanbul, Lima, Madrid, Marseille, Mexico City, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Tegucigalpa, and Zurich; national and international toll centers in Amsterdam, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Lima, London, Madrid, Mexico City, and Zurich; and cables and carrier equipment for much of the European long-distance network, including the first coaxial cable in Great Britain, the first modern postwar coaxial system on the Continent, and a 373-mile coaxial system with a 142-mile underwater repeatered section that is one of the longest and technically most up-to-date of its kind in the world.

ISE and associate companies have installed microwave links for purchasers including telephone and telegraph companies and administrations; government and private power, light, and water utilities (including the Bonneville Power Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States); petroleum, gas, and pipeline companies; airports; and television stations.

In the United States, it was estimated in August, 1952, that 40 per cent of all microwave systems constructed or under construction outside of the Bell System were the work of ISE associates.

ISE and its associates have installed in Europe the first long-distance intercity microwave television link; in the United States, the first such link to carry sound and picture signals on the same microwave circuits; and, in Latin America, complete transmitting stations in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, with another in progress in Tijuana, Mexico.

ISE and associate companies are the recognized leaders in radio aids to navigation. Their complete postwar instrument landing systems have been installed in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

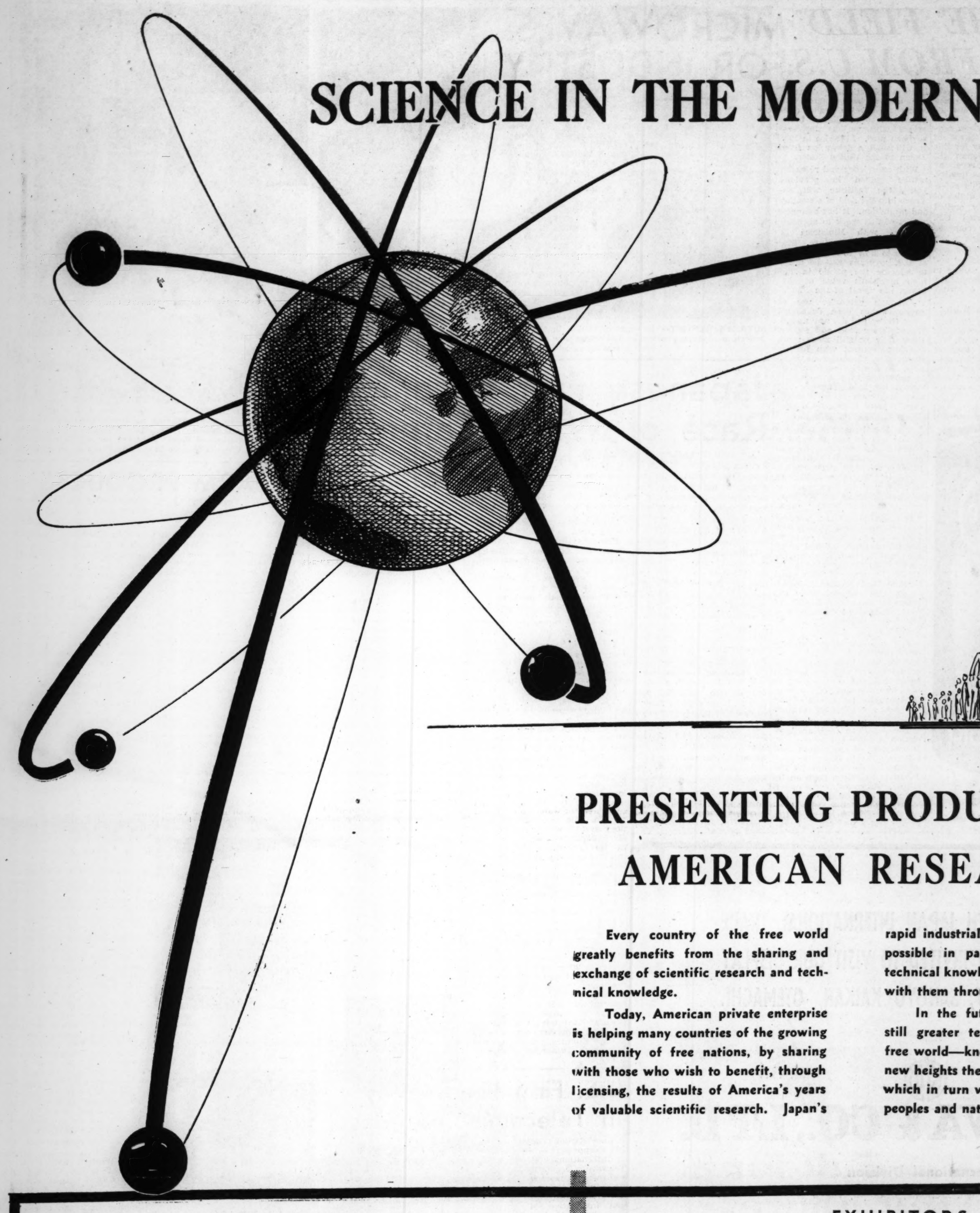
Between 80 and 90 per cent of the four-course radio ranges installed throughout the world are of their manufacture, as was approximately half of the air surveillance radar and precision approach radar for the ground-controlled approach systems used by the United States in World War II. Distance measuring equipment and very high frequency omnidirectional range equipment are also among their products.

Complete airport installations have been made in many parts of the world, including the General Pistarini Airport in Buenos Aires; and an entire air navigation and communication network is being installed in Venezuela.

For the convenience of its customers, ISE maintains an Engineering Service to survey, plan, and design telecommunication projects ranging from a single radio transmitter to complete telephone, telegraph, and airport installations.

Furthermore, ISE supplies everything needed for such installations, including items not manufactured within the System, such as pole-line construction materials and tools, gasoline and diesel electric generators, power transformers, airport lighting and traffic signaling equipment, and electrical indicating instruments.

DIRECTION FINDER—Among the many unique products being demonstrated at the U.S. Central Exhibit is this radio direction finder which is used for locating radio beams in order to locate the position of shipping.



SCIENCE IN THE MODERN WORLD

PRESENTING PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN RESEARCH

Every country of the free world greatly benefits from the sharing and exchange of scientific research and technical knowledge.

Today, American private enterprise is helping many countries of the growing community of free nations, by sharing with those who wish to benefit, through licensing, the results of America's years of valuable scientific research. Japan's rapid industrial progress has been made possible in part by the research and technical knowledge that has been shared with them through licensing.

In the future, America will offer still greater technical knowledge to the free world—knowledge that will raise to new heights the standards of productivity which in turn will raise the standards of peoples and nations.

EXHIBITS

COLOR TV
COLOR WALL
REMOTE CONTROL TV
MICROWAVE
CINE-FLUOREX X-RAY
SUPER STEEL-ALLOY
ELECTRONIC RANGE
ZERO RADIOGRAPHY
TV X-RAY
SOLAR BATTERY
RAYESCENT LIGHT
PETRO-CHEMICALS
BOOK OF THE FUTURE
SOLUTION RESEARCH REACTOR
POOL RESEARCH REACTOR
NUCLEAR GENERATOR
RADIO DIRECTION FINDER
MAGNETIC LIGHT
ELECTRONIC AUTOMATION
ELECTRONIC ORGAN

EXHIBITORS

American Machine & Foundry Company

Westinghouse Electric International Company

International General Electric Company
A Division of General Electric Company, U.S.A.

American Electronic Enterprises, Ltd.
An Affiliate of Radio Corporation of America

International Standard Electric Corporation
Subsidiary of
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation
Associate Licensees:
Nippon Electric Company Ltd. Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd.

E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Company
Japan Agents: American Trading Company (Japan) Ltd.
Maruwa Bussan K.K., Tokyo

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UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS — USA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, 1957

Trade Mission:
Chief of Trade Mission: Nathaniel Knowles, Eugene M. Lang, Alois A. Stauber, Andrew J. Thompson, Frank Ryan

Management:
General Manager: Allen E. Beach
Assistant Manager: Thomas L. Craig
Designer: Lee Rombotis
Publicity: Robert Mullin

Staff:
General Assistant: Yoshio Hayashi
Office Manager: Harriet Vernick
Secretary: Yoshi Kroll
Service Manager: Tatsuo Tsuda

TV Production:
Program Director: Edwin L. Dunham
TV Consultant: Masao Kojima
Secretary: Michi Marumoto

Contractors:
Construction & Decoration: Japan Ad Board
Concrete: Sanko Kensetsu
Dome Erection: Shoji Sadao
Services: Japan Custodial
Forwarding: Odawara Shoten
Electrical Consultants: Hopkins & Munfrey

'MEAT OF THE FIELD' —SOYBEANS FROM U.S.

It is a well known fact that the Japanese oils and fats industry as well as soybean food processing industry depends largely upon imported U.S. soybeans rich in protein and available at lower cost.

The annual production of U.S. soybeans is increasing by leaps and bounds. More than 10,000,000 tons were harvested in 1955 and the estimated crop for the current year, according to reports made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on Sept. 10, 1956, exceeds the figure of 12,000,000 tons.

Improved Quality

Undoubtedly the quality of U.S. soybeans is improving year after year, particularly so since Sept. 1, 1955 when the new grading standards went into effect, and all soybeans imported into Japan definitely show signs of improvement with analytical figures, on the whole, conforming to those of the standard.

Nevertheless, imported U.S. soybeans still contain about two per cent foreign materials and broken beans and colored beans to a considerable extent.

Although it may be a bit too much to ask for immediate compliance to a request for no content of foreign materials or broken beans, it is the mission of the Japanese American Soybean Institute to endeavor to gradually pave the way for this achievement so that Japan will in the near future be receiving U.S. soybeans of perfect quality.

In order to attain this objective, it is one of the duties of the Institute to study arrival conditions of imported U.S. beans and how they compare with domestic soybeans when they are actually consumed, and to also listen to complaints and wishes and then refer these to the Department of Agriculture, soybean producers or exporters for their attention.

Soybean Institute at Work

In other words, this Institute is here to receive complaints, carry out research work for the improvement of uses of soybeans and soybean products, introduce new soybean products manufactured in U.S.A. and if desired to help in making business connections.

This year the Institute will invite a delegation representing the U.S. soybean industry to Japan to develop trade relations and to familiarize themselves with various Japanese soybean uses. Likewise in 1958 it will send a delegation from Japan to the United States.

With experience and research results gained in previous years, the Institute will advance into the field of education and promotion. It has assigned a part of this work to agencies affiliated with Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture. Studies as to how to develop uses of U.S. soybeans will be made to educate the public in the high nutritious value of soybeans, the "Meat of the Field."

Although extensive use of soybeans has been developed since the end of the war as raw materials for food and fodder, there may be still more room for improvement with further discoveries of numerous products. In America soybean flour is consumed to a considerable extent for food purposes and time may come when it might even replace wheat flour.

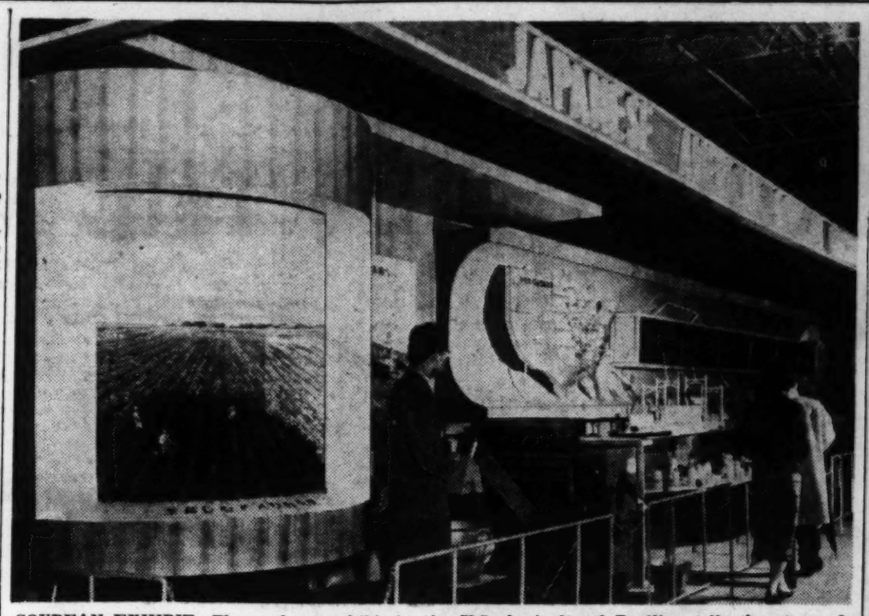
U.S.-Japan Cooperation

It is hoped that the Japanese people will be able to enjoy a bumber crop every year by conquering natural disasters through scientific means, but it certainly is unreasonable to map out a working program for a whole year on the basis of figures of such bumper crops.

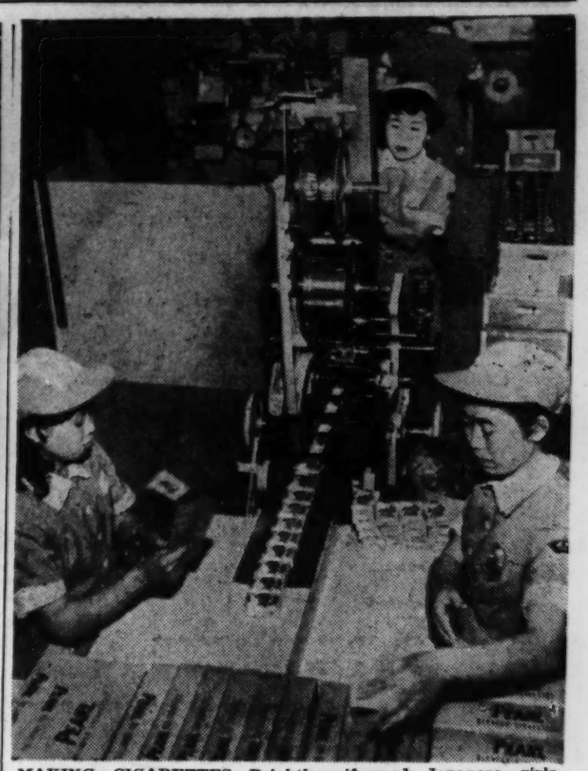
It is because of the rareness of a bumper year that people manifest joy. Since years of normal or below normal crops are usual in Japan, it is very important that the Japanese should always be prepared with plans for the food problem. Fortunately U.S. soybean offers the world a bountiful supply of food. Studies for more uses of soybeans should not be neglected.

The Japanese American Soybean Institute is willing to cooperate with those in the soybean industry who are making researches and contributing to the improvement of soybean food by sharing a part of the expenses necessary for research or promotion.

The American Soybean Association is entrusted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with full authority to look after projects to be carried out by the Japanese American Soybean Institute. Expenses for the operations of the Institute are disbursed from U.S. Surplus Agricultural Products Overseas Sales Funds under P.L. 480.



SOYBEAN EXHIBIT—The soybean exhibit in the U.S. Agricultural Pavilion tells the story of American soybean production and shows how soybeans imported from the United States are used in making various types of Japanese foodstuffs.



MAKING CIGARETTES—Brightly-uniformed Japanese girls attend a cigarette manufacturing machine at the tobacco exhibit in the U.S. Agricultural Pavilion. This is part of a large display entitled "The Birth of Pearl" stressing the use of fine-quality Bright Leaf Virginia tobacco in making Pearl brand cigarettes.

Japanese Fast Becoming Race of Wheat-Eaters

The Agriculture-Forestry and Welfare Ministries of the Japanese Government have established a definite program to improve the Japanese diet and, accordingly, the health of the Japanese people. Use of more wheat is a major part of this diet improvement program.

Wheat uses fell into five categories—the baking (bread and cake) industry; the wet noodle industry; the dry noodle industry; the biscuit (cookie and cracker) industry; and the macaroni industry.

Wheat food intake is the cheapest way for Japanese to improve their health by correcting dietary inbalances.

Growing Consumption

Wheat is broken down into roughly the following percentages: 14 per cent as flour; 26.3 per cent as bread; 17.6 per cent as wet noodles; 19.8 per cent as dry noodles; 11.9 per cent as biscuits, etc. and 10.4 per cent as macaroni and others.

Already metropolitan Tokyo consumes on an annual basis 33 per cent of its food intake in wheat foods and dishes.

Over-all wheat imports are large. In 1954, they stood at 2,040,000 metric tons, of which the United States supplied 1,148,000 metric tons. In 1955, four nations including Australia, Argentine, and Canada, furnished Japan 2,177,000 metric tons of which America exported 1,127,000 tons. And in 1956, while the over-all import was 2,286,172 tons, the bulk, or 1,081,000 tons originated in the United States.

The 1957 imports will equal those for 1956.

School Lunches

A program is being pursued to build up and expand the school lunch program in Japan. The Oregon Wheat Growers' League under an agreement with the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is working with the Japan School Lunch Association and the Japanese Ministry of Education to further this important campaign.

The project is intended to expand the school lunch program to rural areas. It is expected to bring 500,000 more Japanese children into this program, to add to the approximately six million children now receiving a complete school lunch.

Children should start early in this project when they are young enough to profit the most from taking wheat dishes; young enough to develop a taste that will last a lifetime.

Already Japan is wheat-conscious. Japanese wheat millers have toured the United States and an American group is scheduled to visit Japan to exchange information on production, processing and uses of wheat.

Better Nutrition Program

The nutrition program, sponsored by the Japanese Nutrition Association, has eight mobile kitchens mounted in buses and staffed by Japanese nutritionists. These kitchens are used in all parts of the country and practical demonstrations are being given on the preparation and cooking of wheat foods. Particular emphasis is placed on the nutritive value of wheat.

A Bakers training School, established in Tokyo, has graduated 100 bakers who are now conducting clinics for bakers in their home prefectures. Local bakers are being taught how to make tasty wheat breads and other products.

One hundred fifty prefectural home extension agents, in cooperation with the Food Life Improvement Association, are now giving demonstrations throughout Japan on how to cook various foods made from wheat.

FARM PRODUCTS

Continued From Page 13

natural sugar content, food content and fuel value.

Raisins are a source of sugar energy—the content is 63 per cent—and are thus valuable as a sugar substitute. Natural raisin sugar is a monosaccharide and replenishes body energy faster than any other kind of sugar.

All dried fruits are high in sugar content. Dried dates have 61.2 per cent, dried figs 55.0 per cent, dried peaches 51.0 per cent, dried prunes 41.5 per cent, and dried shredded coconut 36.0 per cent. But raisins lead the field, with 63 per cent.

The food content of raisins is as follows: water 24 per cent; proteins 2.3 per cent; ash two per cent; fat 0.5 per cent; sugar 63 per cent, and other carbohydrates 8.2 per cent. And raisins, as with all dried fruits, are tasty sources of health giving minerals, being rich in calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, chloride, sulfur, iron, and phosphorus.

Popcorn

Popcorn is truly an American product. It was familiar to the Indians of North and South America long bfeore the white man crossed the seas.

The "Pale Face" in North America became acquainted with it at the first Thanks-giving dinner in 1630 when Indians presented early settlers with several deerskin bags filled with the fluffy, white novelty.

Since then popcorn has become a truly American food and has been closely associated with many of the good things of the American way of life—baseball, and other sports events, movies, snacks, recreation in the home—just to mention a few.

A nation like Japan, with its love for baseball, motion pictures, and home enjoyments, can just as easily take to the healthy popcorn-eating habit.

Popcorn gives more muscle. It gives more heat energy. It is high in caloric value. Popcorn Tastes Good Too!

Popcorn popped has 1,825 heat energy units per pound and 404 calories per 100 grams.

Popcorn, as a nutritious food, contains an abundance of essential minerals—iron, phosphorous and calcium. It also contains thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin.

Dairy Products

Emphasis in this exhibit is directed to the nutritional value of milk and dairy products as a part of the daily diet. There are displays of nonfat dry milk solids: different varieties, types and packages of cheese; butter and other dairy products.

Also displayed are models of five different breeds of American dairy cattle: Ayshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian and Jersey. With these models attention is called to the part good breeding stock plays in better dairy production.

The number of students receiving milk with their school lunch is increasing by about half a million each year. Techniques for recombining are constantly being perfected to improve the taste of milk and make its use more widespread.

About 19,700 tons of powdered milk (nonfat dry milk solids) are imported annually from America for use in the Japanese School Lunch Program.

Cotton

The cotton display features both Western and traditional Japanese style clothing made from United States raw cotton imports. Western style clothing is becoming increasingly popular in Japan and various kinds are displayed for wear at home and away, at work and at play.

POPCORN EXHIBIT—Japanese visitors sample American popcorn at the Tokyo fair. Conceived in red and white, this U.S. exhibit features popcorn machines in operation to show how popcorn is made. In the middle stands a popcorn fountain, shooting kernels of popcorn high into the air.

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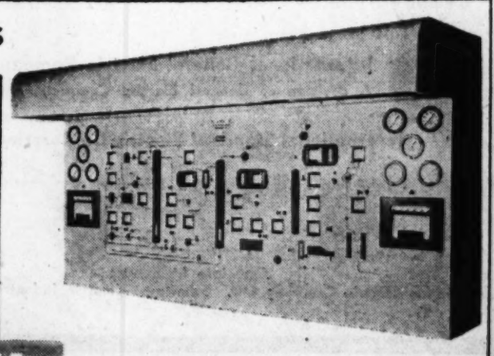

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Miracles in Plastics Seen In 'Magic Barrel' Display

ALATHON ROPE—Walter Mees, Du Pont representative attending the Tokyo trade fair, takes a piece of Alathon rope from the Magic Barrel to explain its virtues to Kiyoshi Kikuchi, president of Maruwa Bussan K.K. The Magic Barrels in the picture are a smaller-sized version of the one currently on display at the fair.

Du Pont Company presents the "Magic Barrel"—a demonstration of diverse end products from petrochemicals at the Tokyo International Trade Fair. The "Du Pont Magic Barrel" produces some of the modern-day miracles that are made from crude oil and natural gas. All the items that are demonstrated at the Trade Fair, have a profound effect on our everydaylife.

For instance, Du Pont's "Nu-Green" helps farmers produce more and better crops from the same space of land.

Methoxychlor is a new ingredient for insecticide, which is completely safe to animals and humans, though it is death to insects.

Du Pont's "Telvar" weed killer and "Arasan" seed disinfectant, also help farmers produce better crops.

Du Pont's polyethylene plastic film remains tough and flexible even at a temperature of 40° below zero, Fahrenheit. Although moistureproof, this film actually breathes oxygen. Polyethylene is widely used in Japan for seat covers, raincoats, overshoes and other wearing apparel.

"Freon-12" is a safe, modern refrigerant made by Du Pont. By using "Freon-12," we no longer need fear poisonous fumes, fire or explosion from leaks in refrigeration equipment. A colorless, clear liquid, "Freon-12" is so cold that it boils at a temperature of 22° below zero, Farenheit.

The "Du Pont Magic Barrel" spills its blessings into our homes. The curtain, for instance, made of Du Pont "Dacron" acrylic fiber, is strong, resistant to sunlight and mildew, while "Orlon" has so many advantages as a fiber that it is used in many ways—from work clothing to sweaters.

There are many other plastics made by Du Pont with petrochemicals. Beautiful "Lucite" resin has the peculiar property of bending or piping the light. "Alathon" resin pipe remains flexible under extreme cold so that liquids may freeze inside it without doing any harm. "Butacite" is a plastic that regains its original form, no matter how much it may be stretched.

"Mylar" is a plastic film of the future. Looking like cellophane, it is one third as strong as steel and has high dielectric properties. The motion picture industry will benefit greatly from thinner and stronger "Mylar" film. Tape recording machines are coming out with thinner "Mylar" recording tapes that carry nearly twice as much tape on a single reel.

The toughest industrial plastic made with the help of petrochemicals is "Teflon." It is unaffected by either high temperature or corrosive chemicals. The indestructible "Teflon" has another peculiarity that practically nothing will stick to it. Bakers use it to coat baking pans with so that thousands of loaves of bread can be baked without a bit of grease.

Practically all explosives are made with the help of petrochemicals. An industrial explosive called "Butranib" S, which is used in exploring for oil, offers many advantages because it is completely safe to handle and transport.

Of the Du Pont items exhibited and demonstrated at the Fair the following are currently imported into Japan: Methoxychlor, Telvar, Arasan, Karmex, compressed sponge, Orlon, Lucite, Alathon, Butacite, Mylar, Teflon and Hypalon.

Ray-O-Vac Japan Boosts Exports

The year 1956 marked the beginning of substantial exporting by Ray-O-Vac Co. (Japan) Ltd. In 1956 and in the first quarter of 1957, Ray-O-Vac Japan exported lighting and radio batteries to Africa, the Near East and the Far East. Such countries as Nigeria, Kenya, Morocco, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Ceylon, Thailand, Singapore, North Borneo, Indonesia and others were recipients of Ray-O-Vac batteries. The value of exported dry batteries ran over $400,000 in the last fiscal year for Ray-O-Vac Japan. The company hopes the 1957-58 fiscal year will see a substantial rise in the value of battery exports out of Japan. A recent change in the management of Ray-O-Vac Co. (Japan) Ltd. might also be instrumental in increasing exports. The Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. recently bought the Okada Dry Battery Co.'s common stocks and in the future Ray-O-Vac Company of the United States and Toshiba will be jointly managing Ray-O-Vac Japan's manufacturing operations.

'KITCHENEERING'—Space saving hints for the kitchen are demonstrated in Monsanto Chemical Company's new film, "Kitcheneering." Shown here is an inexpensive pegboard painted to blend with the kitchen color scheme and attached to the wall, to become an easily accessible hanger for most used utensils.

Traffic Safety Is Everyone's Business

By N. G. McFADYEN

There were 760 blood smeared splashes on the roads of Tokyo in 1956 and every one of them meant death. How many other splashes meant pain or permanent injury, cripples if you will, is a matter of record.

Eighty-five per cent of all traffic difficulties involve human failures—that leaves only 15 per cent for mechanical problems and even mechanical problems can often be traced back to failure of an individual to have proper maintenance of his car.

Now, these 85 per cent failures are due to a disregard of the three major keys to safe driving that is (1) alertness, (2) consideration for others and (3) a wise choice of speed.

You might say that "that blood splash" was caused by speed but speed kills only in the hands of the person not properly equipped to handle it. A wise choice of speed, dependent on conditions, might have avoided a great deal of grief.

Wise choice of speed takes into account the practice of looking out for alleys, pedestrians particularly children, intersections, school zones and many other potentially dangerous conditions.

Everyone who drives knows that rain, snow, slick roads, not to mention "that tired feeling" increase the hazard of driving and should be sufficient cause for a careful choice of speed.

Consideration for others covers a multitude of problems often forgotten by the driver, the bicycle riders, the pedestrian and of course the child who has not yet learned that such a thing could save his life.

The child playing ball in the street only knows of the need to catch the ball—he is oblivious to others—he must depend on the driver, of the car that might kill him, to be using a wise choice of speed as he passes the ball players.

The bicycle rider who suddenly turns out into the road is inviting death due to his lack of consideration of the driver of the automobile behind him.

And the driver who rides the rear of the car in front is ignoring the fact that he cannot stop immediately, no matter how good his brakes, forgetting to consider that the fellow in front may have to stop suddenly.

The minimum safe following distance is six meters at 15 K.P.H.—12 meters at 30 K.P.H. and 18 meters at 45 K.P.H. This, with good brakes—what about poor maintenance of brakes? Signaling your intentions is a consideration of others that at least may save you a dented fender.

Alertness to conditions around the driver as well as alertness in considering what the other driver might do is essential to good driving. All blame cannot be placed on the driver either, because the driver is absorbed in many constantly changing conditions—the pedestrian, cyclist and other users of the roads and highways must be alert to the danger he faces.

The best way to find the key to safe and efficient driving of an automobile is driver education. Standard-Vacuum Oil Company in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police is planning a safe driving campaign leading off with a movie which is now in production and which will feature actual cases of careless driving, ending in accidents.

The truly poor driver is the one who lacks knowledge of his car and or the fundamentals of good driving.

Speed kills? No, only the wrong use of speed by an incompetent driver. Asleep at the wheel? Tired? Intoxicated? Or just plain "don't give a damn about the other fellow?" Will you be one of the 85 per cent in 1957?

TECHNICAL AID

Continued From Page 13

imported from the United States are re-exported in a different form. For example, a prominent Tokyo electrical goods manufacturer was licensed by an American concern to produce transistors. The Japanese maker in turn developed new applications and circuit designs for transistors and has now licensed another American producer making radios. Technical cooperation is a two-way street.

In evaluating the importance of international technical aid, one thing is clear. International licensing and industrial assistance is not just a stop-gap measure to be used only when a nation's economy is shattered by war. It is a normal and extremely vital feature of the industrial development.

HAMMOND ORGAN—The Hammond Organ display at the current fair features performances on an electric organ and demonstration of a cut-way organ designed to show the internal operation of this instrument.

Hammond Organ on Display

One of the most popular American exhibits at the current Trade Fair is the Hammond organ. The Hammond is an organ without pipes or reeds —without air-pressure system or vibrating parts. It covers the entire range of musical tone color with extraordinary beauty and flexibility. Its volume is adaptable to every type of installation—any organist can play it.

The console is no longer than a waiting desk. The sound cabinet can be placed to suit your convenience. There is nothing to build in—the Hammond is ready to play wherever there's an electric outlet. Space is no limitation. The same Hammond Organ that thrills the congregation of a large church will fit into a fourfoot corner of your living room—the only difference lies in the sound cabinet equipment used.

At last, the age-old dream of organists is realized—an organ whose tones are invariably true and lovely—whose pitch and tone quality cannot be affected by humidity or change of temperature—an organ that simply cannot get out of tune. This particular virtue will be doubly appreciated by those familiar with the cost of servicing other organs. The upkeep of the Hammond is negligible.

Another unique feature is the wide dynamic range of the swell pedal—approximately three times that of other organs. In a split second you can swell the faintest murmur into a mighty surge of sound—and let it die away again. Brilliant tone contrasts never before possible are instantly available in the Hammond.

Any complex musical tone (sound wave) consists of a fundamental tone plus a series of harmonic overtones of certain strengths relative to the fundamental. A change in the strength of any overtone will alter the quality of the whole tone. The difference in sound between a flute and an oboe, for instance, is only the difference in their overtones.

The Hammond Organ, instead of supplying pipes or reeds with fixed tones, enables the organist actually to mix or create his own tone colors, by giving him separate control of each over tone. This is accomplished through nine harmonic controls of eight strengths each.

In addition to this system of manual controls, there are 18 pre-set keys (corresponding to combination pistons) where certain often-used tone combinations are already set up and instantly available.

The organist at the Hammond can duplicate the sound of every musical instrument having a sustained tone, as well as create many new and striking tone colors never heard before.

American Express Assists Visitors To Trade Fair

American Express International Inc. and American Express Company Inc. (Bank) have established headquarters at the Tokyo Trade Fair Grounds in order to assist visitors both with their banking and travel problems. The American facilities are located in Booth No. 316, Building 3 at the Harumi Pier.

The Trade Fair Committee extended an invitation to the American Express Organization in Tokyo to operate at the Trade Fair, in view of the vast experience which the company has had in handling large gatherings such as trade fairs, conventions and congresses for many years now in its offices throughout the world.

The American Express Co., Inc. (Bank) accepts for encashment travelers cheques, bank drafts and letters of credit, right at the Fair Grounds as a service to visitors.

American Express International Inc., which handles travel arrangements has an experienced staff available at Harumi Pier to handle both local tour arrangements and international travel plans.

American Express, in cooperation with Japan Travel Bureau, has arranged various tours for Fair visitors, such as trips to Nikko, Hakone and Kyoto, all of which can be booked on the spot, at the Fair.

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FREE CHINA INDUSTRIES SHOW BIGGEST PRODUCTION TO DATE

Mark Rapid Recovery Since End of War

Taiwan's industries and mines were severely crippled at the end of World War II when the island was returned to China. Nine-tenths of them were victims of bombing, and the rest were forced to suspend operations because of scarcity of raw materials, lack of maintenance and financial difficulties.

One of the Central Government's first acts was to extend loans to Taiwan's industrial concerns to help them resume production. By 1948, most of the firms were back in operation. Since 1951, with continued Government protection, they have been turning out more products than they did in the peak production years of the Japanese occupation.

When Taiwan returned to the sovereignty of China, it had 6,237 Government and privately-owned industrial plants with 116,647 employes. Since then the number of enterprises has grown to 16,154 and their employes total 309,887.

Power Development

The peak load for Taiwan's power industry under the Japanese was 177,643 kilowatts in 1944. Annual generating capacity was one billion kilowatt hours. At the time of the retrocession of Taiwan to China, the annual generating capacity had dropped to 457,000,000 kwh., and the peak load was only 80,000 kilowatts.

Broad rehabilitation and expansion of the industry was needed. By 1946 the Taiwan Power Company had increased its output to 471,000,000 kwh. With power still inadequate in 1953 to meet the needs of expanding industry, the Government implemented a Five-Year Electric Power Development plan.

Its object is to double the total installed capacity of electrical production by adding some 300,000 kilowatts to the existing power system. The following large installations have been constructed under the plan:

(1) Wulai first and second units—increased capacity, 22,500 kw.

(2) Rehabilitation of Liwu Power Station and construction of its second unit—increased capacity, 31,000 kw.

(3) Rehabilitation of Tungmen Hydro Station—increased capacity, 23,100 kw.

(4) Two units at Tienleng—increased capacity, 53,000 kw.

(5) Expansion of Northern Thermal Station — increased capacity, 40,000 kw.

(6) Addition to Southern Thermal Station — increased capacity, 40,000 kw.

(7) Expansion of Sungshan Thermal Station — increased capacity, 5,000 kw.

(8) Expansion of Penghu Thermal Station — increased capacity, 1,000 kw.

(9) Completion of the Cross-Island Transmission Tie Line to bring surplus power from the Eastern system to the Western system.

(10) Erection of Hsinchu and Patu substations.

(11) Now under construction are hydropower stations at Liwu, Nanshi and Chukang.

In 1955, power production totaled 1,966,000,000 kwh, 78 per cent produced by water power, 22 per cent by thermal power. Peak load at the end of the year was 336,113 kilowatts, a new record, 89 per cent above the Japanese peak. There were 650,000 consumers of electricity in 1955, and they enjoyed the second lowest rate in the world, only slightly higher than the service rate in Norway.

Other Industries

Textiles—Annual cotton yarn production in 1945 was 150,000 kilograms. The following year it had risen to 410,000 kilograms, and now stands at 23,000,000 kilograms. The manufacture of cotton fabrics has enjoyed a similar expansion, starting with an output of one million square meters in 1945. By 1946, production was up to 2,700,000 square meters, and now is approximately 165,000,000 square meters.

Wheat flour—In 1946, production was 3,900 metric tons. Today it is 135,000 metric tons.

Chemical fertilizers—In 1946, the output was 5,000 metric tons. Today it exceeds 150,000 metric tons—about five times the highest annual production during the Japanese occupation.

Cement—At the end of World War II, the production was less than 100,000 metric tons. It now is 550,000 metric tons—80 per cent higher than the Japanese peak.

New Industries Since 1945

Products from Taiwan factories now represent a large sampling of daily consumer needs.

Industrial enterprises initiated since 1945 include the fabrication or manufacture of aluminum products, bicycles, bobbins, buttons, chemicals, cleansers, collapsible tubes, DDT, electric bulbs, electric clocks, motors and washing machines, electric meters, enamel, fire extinguishers, foam rubber, food flavoring, knitting needles, plastic products, printing of textiles, silk weaving, solvents, spindles, sprayers, stamping machinery, stencil paper, steel piping, steel processing, steel reeds, textile machinery parts, water meters, wood preservatives, woolen textiles and zippers.

New factories are being constructed for the production of artificial fibers, plastics, internal combustion engines, tires, hemp rope, dyes and dehydrated food.

As a result of the rapid industrial development in the last 10 years, Taiwan no longer need import such necessities as fabrics, underwear, towels, tires, rubber shoes, soap, paints, flavorings, toothpaste, toothbrushes and electric bulbs.

In fact, many of these items now are produced in such quantities that there is plenty for domestic consumption and a surplus for export.

CHINESE CRAFTSMAN—A Chinese craftsman shows how the traditional skill of his people is being used to good advantage in Taiwan in keeping the native Takasago art alive.

Minerals

While not abundantly endowed with minerals, Taiwan does have fair amounts of coal, oil, gold, sulfur, iron pyrites, asbestos, marble and limestone. At the end of 1954, there were 956 mining concessions covering a total area of 15,604,120.81 hectares.

Coal—Taiwan's chief mining product and principal mineral export is coal. It represents more than 80 per cent of the total mining production. Coal fields, covering an area of 2,000 square kilometers, are largely concentrated in the north.

The total coal reserve is estimated at more than 400,000,000 tons. There are 750 coal mining concessions. Production in 1955 totaled 2,354,000 metric tons, with an output of 1,010,000 tons recorded for the first five months of 1956. Surplus coal is exported to South Korea and Japan.

Petroleum—Taiwan has an active, if small, petroleum industry. The field, scattered over half the island, produce a good quality oil, and surveys now in progress indicate enough new wells may be exploited in the future to meet civilian requirements.

The industry is owned by the state, which has leased 27 drilling concessions and operates 78 reservations. Chief products of the government-owned Chinese Petroleum Corporation are crude oil, gasoline, petroleum, diesel oil, natural gas and carbon black.

Drilling tests have uncovered several new deposits in the present fields, and additional tests are planned in new areas. The output of crude oil in 1955 was 3,745 kiloliters. From January to May, 1956, it was 1,357 kiloliters.

Gold—Taiwan was once considered one of the leading gold-producing centers of China, and its mines turned out 30 per cent of the country's total gold output.

The Chinkuashih Mine, operated by the Taiwan Metal Mining Corporation, is one of the largest gold mines in Southeast Asia. In 1955, production on Taiwan totaled 874.40 kilograms of pure gold, and during the first five months of 1956 was 528.12 kilograms.

Sulfur and Iron Pyrites—Following World War II, Taiwan relied on importation of sulfur and iron pyrites until the Korean War cut off its sources and Free China was compelled to meet its needs domestically.

The minerals were found in the Tatung and Chihshin Mountains. Iron pyrites also were discovered in Chinkuashin, near Keelung, Tungmen and Juihual, in the east, and Chutung in central Taiwan.

Sulfur production totaled 4,932 metric tons in 1955, and 2,632 tons during the first five months of 1956. During the same periods the production of iron pyrites was 29,019 and 14,187 metric tons, respectively. Both products are sufficient to supply the island's fertilizer, paper and sugar industries.

Four-year Plan

The Chinese Government adopted a four-year Economic Reconstruction plan on July 1, 1953, for the purpose of increasing production and exports, and, at the same time, reducing imports. To implement the plan, a subsidiary unit of the Economic Stabilization Board was organized and named the Industrial Development Commission.

This body, appointed by the Executive Yuan, establishes a guiding policy for industrial growth. It reviews and screens suggested new enterprises and supervises their completion.

Projects proposed for financing by United States aid are studied by the commission, which offers suggestions on the most effective use of aid in industrial development IDC also publishes a wide selection of literature on the general economy and specific industries.

THEIR OWN PRODUCTS—Chinese factory girls head for home on bicycles which they have helped to make themselves in their own plant. Bicycles represent only one of a large number of new booming industries in Taiwan.

Taiwan Sugar Corporation

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Chinese workers separate sugar from molasses by means of centrifugals at a large Taiwan sugar refinery

TAIWAN'S EXPORTS TO JAPAN

List Headed by Sugar, Fruits and Paddy Rice

Taiwan, because of its favorable geographical location and climatic conditions, is suitable for sugar-cane growing. The sugar industry started many years ago and was well developed during the Japanese occupation. During World War II, the sugar industry was completely crippled by bombing and the production was reduced to a minimum.

After the restoration of Taiwan to China, through various Government measures to assist the ailing industry, sugar production has been on the increase every year. From 1952 to 1954, the volume of production reached a record high.

Since arable land in Taiwan is limited, the increase of production in post World War II years has chiefly depended on the introduction of scientific agricultural methods and the improvement of species. The latter was achieved through cross-breeding of Taiwan sugar-cane with a species from South Africa.

During 1955-56 sugar-cane plantation in Taiwan has expanded to 216,191 acres. There are 26 sugar refineries in Taiwan with a total daily grinding capacity of 50,000 tons. During recent years, production of sugar has been on the increase and modern refining equipment has been installed. Sugar is Taiwan's principal export and is well known as such all over the world.

Paddy Rice

Taiwan, with its warm climate and sufficient rainfall, is also suitable for the plantation and growth of paddy rice. Taiwan's Pon-lai rice is especially preferred because of its glutinous quality and delicate fragrance.

In spite of natural limitations, remarkable progress has been made in increasing the acreage of arable land and per unit yield in Taiwan through different forms of Government assistance such as construction of water irrigation works, direct allocation of fertilizers to farmers and extension of loans to farmers at low interest.

Although the population in Taiwan has increased sharply, food production has been more than kept up with the growing local consumption during the past few years. Present rice production can not only meet local needs, but supplies sufficient surplus to permit export.

Canned Pineapple

The production of pineapples, an important product of Taiwan, is being expanded year by year. Through the careful selection of seedlings, the quality of Taiwan pineapple is better than the pineapples produced in many other areas of the world.

Consequently, the pineapple canning output in Taiwan has grown from 100,000 cases in 1946 to the production target of 900,000 cases in 1956, almost a tenfold increase.

All the canned pineapple is for export. Importing countries are scattered throughout the world with Great Britain as the biggest buyer. Next to Britain is West Germany and then Japan, France, Sweden, Denmark, the United States, Canada and the Netherlands in the order of importance.

As a result of the improvement made in the processing, inspecting and packing, expert estimates put Taiwan's canned pineapple production potential at over 1,500,000 cases per year. However, actual production is more or less dependent on the harvest and foreign market demands.

Bananas

Bananas are another important agricultural product and export item of semi-tropical Taiwan. The popular fruit is produced chiefly around Taichung and Kaohsiung. In 1955, Taiwan produced 84,677 tons.

The banana yield has shown a great decline in comparison with the prewar peak production, though the area under cultivation has declined only moderately. Apparently farmers are not bestowing the usual amount of work and care on banana growth as a result of the low price the fruit fetches.

The following table shows the progress of banana output in the last 10 years.

Year	M.T.	Index
1945	32,200	100
1946	53,400	166
1947	124,400	387
1948	110,500	344
1949	98,400	306
1950	117,300	361
1951	100,000	311
1952	106,900	329
1953	96,000	299
1954	108,000	338
1955	84,677	263

Banana export from Taiwan to Japan during the past five years was as follows:

Year	lbs.
1952	90,086,600
1953	48,021,700
1954	66,044,300
1955	54,211,800
1956	41,167,100

Salt Production

There are two salt-producing districts under the control of the Government, namely, the Taiwan and Fukien districts. The area of the salt fields in operation in the Taiwan district totaled 4751.38 hectares. In the Fukien district, there is only one salt-producing field on Kinmen Island with a total area of 9.04 hectares.

Besides producing crude salt, the Taiwan Salt Works is also engaged in salt processing. It has a salt-refining factory at Anping producing washed and refined salt.

The target of salt production set for 1955 was 292,000 metric tons, of which the Taiwan Salt Works was to produce 270,000 metric tons and the Taiwan Alkali Company 22,000 metric tons. As a result of the improvement in equipment and the fine weather during the salt-producing season, 451,798 metric tons were actually produced in that year.

Japan is a large importer of Taiwan salt. In 1955, salt exports totaled 237,170 metric tons, of which 224,610 metric tons were shipped to Japan. The second largest importer was the Philippines, which took 5,700 metric tons. Penang took 5,000 metric tons, Hongkong 800 metric tons, British North Borneo 60 metric tons and the Ryukyu Islands 1,000 metric tons.

Camphor

Camphor trees are easily cultivated in Taiwan's semitropical climate and for that reason the island is one of the world's chief sources of camphor products.

The Taiwan Camphor Refinery, erected in 1899, has a long history. Its equipment is divided into two main sections, the distillation plant and the sublimation plant. In the former plant, there are 12 distillation towers and the latter consists of continuous sublimating and direct-fire sublimating installations.

On account of the abundance of camphor trees and the superior quality of its products, Taiwan camphor retains a leading place and is well-known in the world market. It has been in competition with synthetic camphor for a very long time.

The material for manufacturing camphor and its products is camphor wood. BB camphor powder, refined camphor powder, refined camphor slab and tablet, by-product oils (white oil, ho-oil, brown oil, terpineol oil and blue oil) etc. are produced by the distillation and sublimation processes.

PICKING PINEAPPLES—A farm girl picks pineapples on a plantation in Southern Taiwan. Japan is a big customer for Taiwan's pineapples, importing large quantities of the fruit in canned form every year.

Land Reform Project Brings Good Results

"Land-To-The Tiller Program" is the name given an ambitious project of the National Government which in the last seven years has improved the lot of more than half a million farm families and has injected new vitality into Taiwan's agricultural economy.

Sixty per cent of Taiwan's people are farmers, and in 1949 only one-third of these owned all the land they cultivated. Another 23 per cent owned part of their land. All tenant farmers were paying rents ranging from 50 to 70 per cent of the main crop.

Under the Government's rural land reform program, about 317,000 farm families have been able to buy 495,600 acres of land, and the percentage of farmers owning all or part of their land has risen to 78 per cent. The remaining tenant farmers enjoy lower rents and greater security.

Three Stages

In a nation where arable land averages only 0.2 acres per person (compared with 2.5 acres in the United States), farming efficiency is mandatory. Since implementation of the land-to-the-tiller program, farmers are developing a greater awareness of the important role they play in the welfare of their country.

The program was carried out in three stages. In the initial phase, all farm rentals were reduced to 37.5 per cent of the total annual yield of the principal crop. Oral farm leases, which could be abused easily, were replaced by written contracts, all of which had to be registered with the Government.

A minimum tenancy of six years was required of all leases, and present tenants were guaranteed an option on renewal. All extra burdens on the tenant, such as rent deposits, advance rent payments, and rent on by-products were abolished.

Second stage of the land reform program began in 1951 with the sale of about 151,200 acres of public land. Some 122,000 families benefited from this program. Each family was entitled to purchase one-half to two chia (one chia equals 2.4 acres) of paddy field or one to four chia of dry land.

The sales price was fixed at two and a half times the total annual yield of the main crop (rice for paddy or irrigated land and sweet potatoes for dry land.) Seventeen per cent of Taiwan's farm families participated in this purchase.

The third step in land reform is the core of the entire program. This covered the turnover of land from landlord to tenant under conditions favorable to both parties. This third phase was completed during 1953.

New Industrialists

Owners of large land holdings were permitted to retain only three chia (about 7.2 acres) of medium grade irrigated land or twice that much dry land, and were compelled to sell their remaining acres to the Government. The Government paid a price equal to two and a half times the annual production of the main crop.

As a result of the land-to-the-tiller program, 106,049 former landlords now own four Government enterprises — Taiwan Cement Corporation, Taiwan Pulp and Paper Corporation, Taiwan Industrial and Mining Corporation and Taiwan Agricultural and Forestry Development Corporation.

Various Benefits

After enforcement of rent reduction, farm income has begun to rise and farmers are better able and more willing to return some of this capital to their farm in fertilizer and improved seeds. Yield per acre is increasing. Some farmers are building new houses or improving their old ones. Many are buying better water buffalo or pedal-driven rice threshers. A part of the increased income is finding its way to the family dining table in the shape of more meat and a better balanced diet. Farmers can afford warmer clothing for their children.

Just as important, Taiwan's farmers are beginning to consider themselves masters of their own well-being and are taking greater pride in their homes, their farms and their communities.

No longer "peasants," trudging through life in thankless labor for an unkown landlord, they are developing an interest in civic affairs and local government. They are becoming aware that in a democracy, they too are important.

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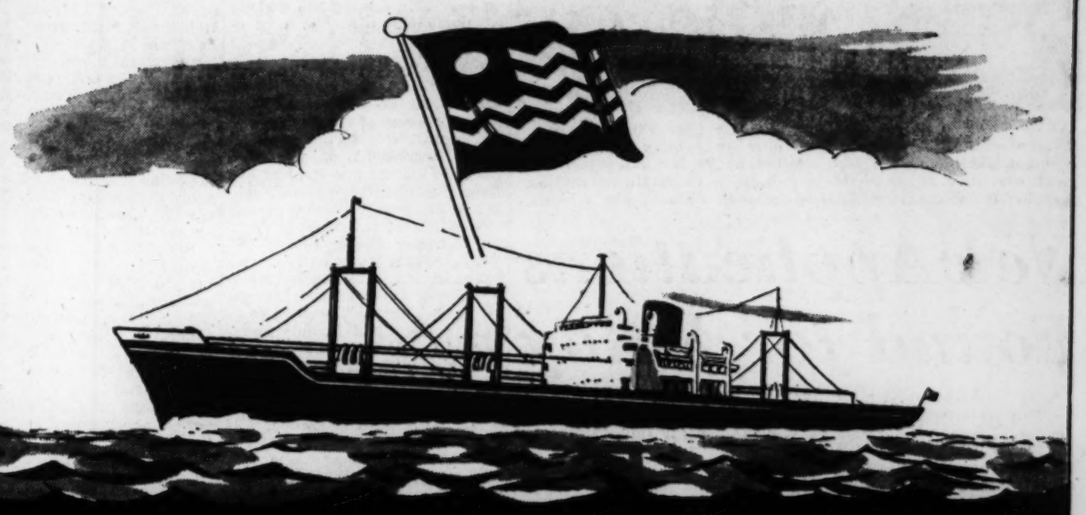

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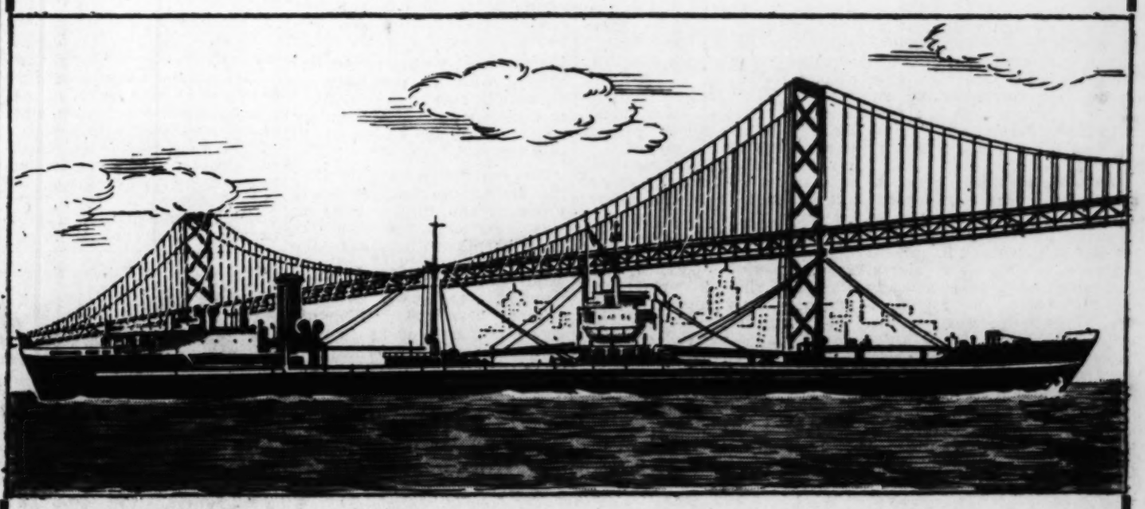

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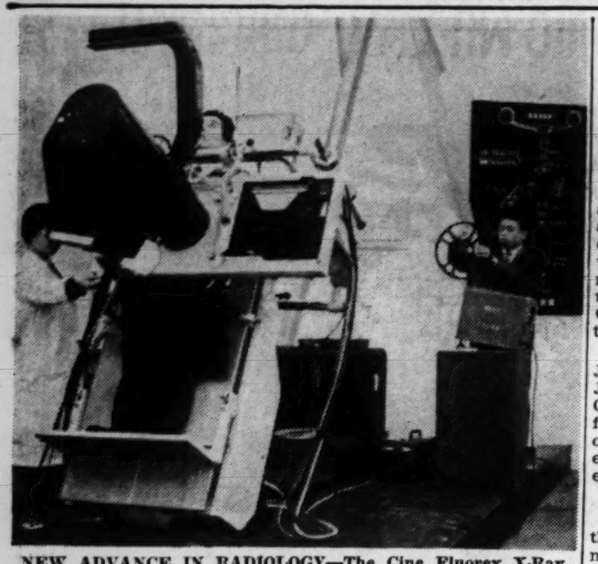


NEW ADVANCE IN RADIOLOGY—The Cine Fluorex X-Ray Fluoroscopic Image Intensifier, now on display at the U.S. Central Exhibit, shows how continuous X-ray motion pictures with amplified image enable a radiologist to obtain details not previously discernible in conventional fluoroscopic screens.

TOKYO SET TO HOST U.S.-JAPAN A-MEETING

Over 50 American industrialists and experts concerned with atomic energy development, including Dr. Gordon Dean, senior vice-president of General Dynamics Corp., and former Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will visit this country by the end of this week.

The purpose of their visit to Japan is to attend the U.S.-Japan Joint Atomic Industrial Forums' Conference scheduled in Tokyo from May 13 to 15 and in Osaka on May 17. Among the expected participants in the conference are:

U.S. Delegation

Walter L. Cisler, president of the Detroit Edison Co. and former president of the U.S. Atomic Industrial Forum; Alfred Iddles, president of the U.S. AIF and former president of the Babcock and Wilcox Co.; Earle W. Mills, vice-president of the U.S. AIF and president of Foster Wheeler Corp.; Henry DeWolf Smyth, chairman of the board of scientific and engineering research, Princeton University, president of American Physical Society and former member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; and Richard S. Morse, president of the National Research Corporation.

Further, the conference will be attended by representatives from many leading American companies embarking on atomic energy development, including General Electric Corp., Westinghouse Electric Corp., North American Aviation, Inc., Ebasco Services, Inc., and Kaiser Engineers.

Atomic Industry Exhibit

Attending the conference from the Japanese side will be Reinosuke Suga, Chairman of the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, and many other industrial leaders.

In parallel with the Conference, the "U.S.-Japan Atomic Industrial Exhibition" will be held in Tokyo at Shirokiya Department Store from May 12 to 19, and in Osaka at Sogo Department Store from May 24 to 31. Forty Japanese and 25 American companies will display their articles at the exhibition. In the meantime, a meeting "For Peaceful Utilization of Atomic Energy and Youths" will be sponsored in Tokyo at Sankei Hall from May 13 to 15.

In this way, Japanese and American industrialists, planning to utilize atomic energy for peaceful purposes, are going to hold a big demonstration at this juncture when the Japanese Government is taking serious steps in the movement to outlaw nuclear tests.

Meetings of the joint conference are scheduled in Tokyo at the International Conference Hall of Sankei Kaikan and in Osaka at the Chuo Denki Club under the co-sponsorship of the Japan and U.S. Atomic Industrial Forums. The aim of the joint conference is to promote international cooperation and exchange of information on researches and experiences on atomic energy development.

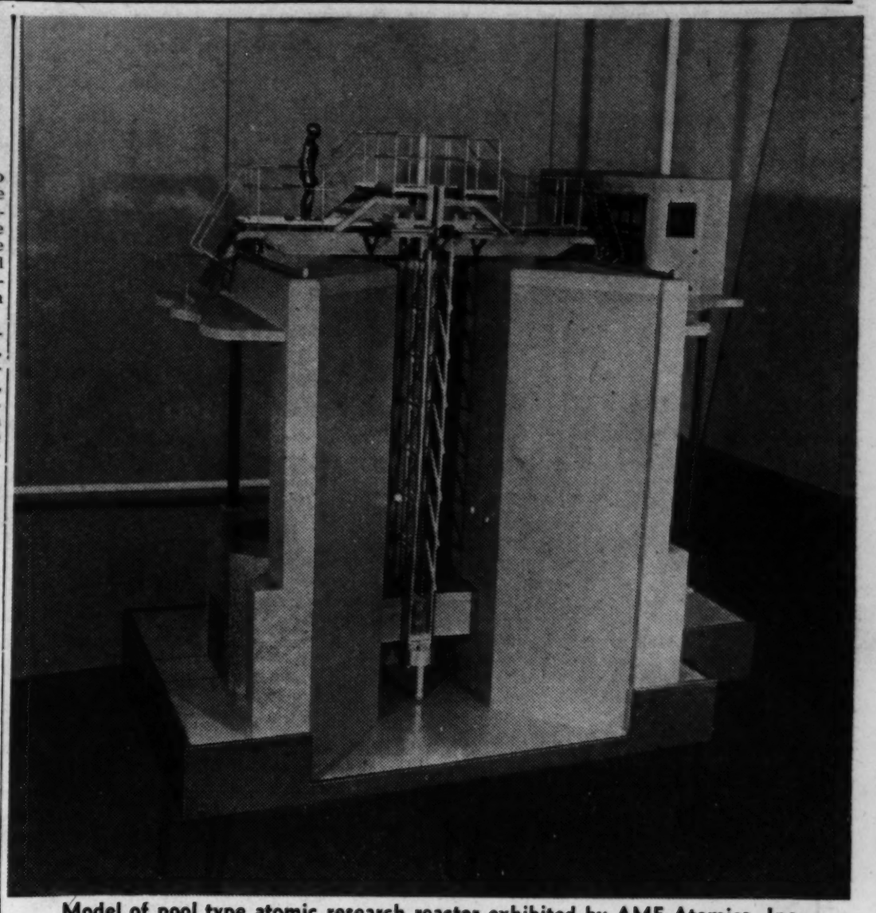
In addition to the representatives from Japan and America, a total of about 40 representatives from Australia, Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, South Vietnam, and the Lebanon, have been invited to attend the conference as observers.

Consequently, the Japanese sponsors of the conference hope that it will contribute greatly to the development of atomic energy in Asia as a whole.

Conference Agenda

Among the main themes to be discussed at the conference will be atomic energy development and its basic studies, economy and technology as viewed from atomic power generation, industrial uses of radiation rays and radioactive isotopes, and U.S. aid plans for atomic energy development.

Apart from the expected results of the conference, it will further strengthen ties between Japanese and American companies, which have already developed cooperative relations at varying levels in the past.



Model of pool type atomic research reactor exhibited by AMF Atomics, Inc.

New Applications Found for X-Ray

The conventional X-ray machine is known throughout the world as an indispensable aid to medical diagnosis. What is not generally known, however, are new applications of X-rays developed in the United States. This is one good example of the many industrial concepts that through constant improvement of basic designs have resulted in entirely new products.

General Electric, for example has perfected what is called xero-radiography. Instead of taking the picture on film, the X-ray image is projected onto a specially coated metallic plate. A charged cloud of powder is brought into contact with the plate to produce a visible picture. For a permanent record, a photograph can to taken of the plate, which can be erased and re-used repeatedly.

Its greatest advantage is speed. It requires 15 to 20 minutes to process an ordinary X-ray. Xero-radiography can be completed in 30 seconds. A permanent copy can be made on special paper in another half minute.

Because it requires no film, except for permanent records, the xero-radiographic apparatus is considerably more economical than conventional X-ray. Moreover, it provides better contrast and more detail; the tissue surrounding bones is clearly visible, besides the bone structure itself.

Another revolutionary machine is General Electric's television X-ray which transmits X-rays through a television circuit to the screen of a receiver. In medicine it permits the doctor to watch the movement of certain organs such as the heart and to trace the circulation of fluids through the stomach.

In industry, television X-ray is valuable for inspection and quality control. It can spot metal defects on the production line, check welds and castings, explore the innards of engines and precision instruments—all while they are in motion.

It is particularly useful in laboratory work—where temperature or nuclear radiation makes it impossible to station an observer with a fluoroscope near the object. The industrial television X-ray will have broad application as industrial utilization of atomic power progresses, enabling engineers to watch internal processes with perfect safety. The camera signal can even be recorded on magnetic tape for permanent reference.

The X-ray has also been applied to the production assembly line as a continuous check of the contents of opaque containers. General Electric's Hytafill monitor aims an X-ray beam at processions of, say, sealed cans of fruit juice on the belt, automatically rejects any can not filled to the prescribed level by tipping it over with a blast of compressed air. It can detect variations in level of one sixty-fourth of an inch and will monitor up to 900 containers per minute.

Not only does the Hytafill insure that the final customer receive the exact amount he is supposed to, but also by controlling very slight variation the possibility of air contamination after processing is decreased. The manufacturer is assured of completely reliable inspection and control.

SOLAR BATTERY—A demonstrator shows how it is possible to carry on a telephone conversation with the aid of a solar battery. The lamp at the right is also operated by solar power.

Latest in Power and Lighting

Can you imagine owning a house whose roof is covered with a special material that absorbs energy from the sun during the day and releases it at night to power your electric lights?

You can't buy such a roof today. But you may be able to in the not-too- distant future. What will eventually make this possible is one of American Telegraph and Telephone Company's newest products—the solar battery.

Scientists have long been fascinated with the possibility of harnessing energy directly from that greatest source of all energy—the sun—and putting it to practical use.

The foundation was laid after the germanium transistor was produced and further research was conducted with silicon. Experiments with silicon—the principal ingredient of ordinary sand—showed it could convert sunlight into usable electrical energy. The device which did this was something like a transistor—a wafer of purified silicon treated with arsenic or boron. Several of these wafers together make up a solar battery.

This discovery carries enormous implications. For one thing, the materials of which the battery is made, are among the most abundant on earth. Best of all, the solar battery is a really free source of energy—you are literally getting something for nothing.

The solar battery can be put to a myriad of uses. It can power a portable radio, a transmitter or a telephone. In the future, it may be capable of handling an important part of our total power requirements.

Another remarkable discovery, this one by Westinghouse, is electroluminescence—a new source of electric light. In putting this principle to work, glass plates are coated with a plastic containing phosphor and covered with an aluminum conductive coating. Hooked up to a power source, the panel, window-glass thickness, will produce light. Not only the brightness but also the color of the light can be controlled by varying the frequency and power of the electric current.

At the moment, the panels of light are not quite as bright as incandescent or fluorescent lamps; electroluminescence is still in a developmental stage.

But engineers predict that this new light source will ultimately be 10 times as efficient as incandescent lamps and two and half times as efficient as fluorescent lighting—this giving far greater light at lower cost.

Not only can this inject new brightness and variety of color in the average home, but it can also solve many industrial lighting problems. Because the panels are less than a quarter of an inch thick, considerable space saving is possible—as well as economy in power consumption cost.

AMF HAS GOOD YEAR

The year 1956 was an outstanding one for the American Machine & Foundry Company, the world's largest maker of bowling equipment which is now actively engaged in the production of nuclear equipment and guided missiles.

Contracts for seven research reactors have already been signed and five others are in the process of final negotiation. AMF has designed and will construct the first research reactor privately owned by American industry. This facility—Industrial Reactor Laboratories, Inc.—is to be built at Plainsboro, New Jersey and is a cooperative venture involving the American Tobacco Company, Atlas Powder Company, Continental Can Company, Corning Glass Works, National Distillers Products Corporation, National Lead Company, Radio Corporation of America, Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc., and the U.S. Rubber Company as well as AMF.

It will be utilized by the companies themselves and operated under the general direction of Columbia University. In Canada a research reactor will be built at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., and AMF has just been awarded a fuel fabrication contract for other Canadian reactors.

AMF's first reactor undertaking—a research reactor for Battelle Memorial Institute at Columbus, Ohio is now in full operation.

Negotiations have been concluded or are under way with outstanding companies in England, Japan, Germany, and Italy for cooperation in reactor construction and for exploiting our developed skills and proprietry products. These include, among others, the United Control Rod Drive Mechanisms and Master Slave Manipulators. In this field, the company is becoming known as the "department store" of atomic energy.

A-Energy Wholesaler

Another promising project in the peaceful uses of the atom is AMF's 1956 contract with the United States Army Quartermaster Corps to evaluate the application of gamma radiation on perishable vegetables and other foods of the army ration. The studies involved will continue through 1957.

AMF's Bakery Machinery Division had a record year in both billings and profits. Of major importance is the leading position which "AMF-Union" Model K Continuous Feed Automatic Roll Machines, "AMF-Union" Pan-O-Mats, and "AMF-Union" Pan Feeders have gained in the baking industry as the result of steadily increasing consumption of rolls and buns.

Sales and rentals of AMF tobacco and cigar machinery continued at high levels in 1956 as national sales of most tobacco products rose.

The Filter Tip-Attachment sold well during the year. The company estimates that approximately 55 per cent of the filter tip equipment now used in the tobacco industry was produced by AMF.

International Cigar Machinery Company's rental income, which has remained steady for many years, is one example of how AMF has built a firm foundation of stable earnings.

Guided Missiles

The most significant 1956 development in Defense Products was the growth in the field of guided missiles, in which the AMF concentrated on the design, development and manufacture of launching and ground-handling mechanisms. This specialization brought a $12 million subcontract from Radio Corporation of America to develop and manufacture the launching and ground-handling mechanism for the "Talos" guided missile. To carry out this project, the U.S. Air Force assigned AMF a major production facility at Rochester, New York.

Another important contract in the guided missile field was awarded to AMF's Turbo Division at Pacoima, California, to develop and manufacture accessory power supplies for the Air Force's Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) program.

The Turbo Division was a pioneer in the development of these small, compact accessory power supplies, which drive the internal mechanism of the guided missiles while they are in flight. Turbo units also were developed for several other leading guided missiles, including the Douglas "Nike" and "Sparrow", Convair's "Terrier" missiles, and several drones.

Associated Missile Products Corporation at Pomona, California, has also had a year of expanded business in the design, development and manufacture of missile support equipment. Early in 1957 the Pomona company was awarded a $19.5 million missile instrumentation contract by the Glenn L. Martin Company.

To carry out increased production requirements, Associated Missile is expanding its facilities with an engineering and manufacturing field office in Englewood, Colorado, a suburb of Denver, and a plant in El Monte, California.

During the year, AMF sold the Colorado Springs property of the Micro-Pak Power Division for use by the U.S. Air Force as part of the new Air Force Academy. The production of silver-zinc batteries at Colorado Springs has been transferred to AMF's Raleigh, North Carolina, laboratories.

The leading position that AMF occupies in many different fields can be attributed, in great degree, to the strength and versatility of its research, development and engineering staffs.

These staffs, consisting of 1,600 people working in AMF's five research and development laboratories, conducted 135 research and development projects in 1956 ranging from an electrical synchro weighing one pound to prototype automatic equipment for launching the "Talos" guided missile, weighing about 25 tons.

The dollar volume of the engineering work conducted by AMF for other industrial companies, Government agencies and defense contractors in 1956 increased 92 per cent over the previous year, from $11,231,000 in 1955 to $21,504,000 in 1956.

Technological Advance

Research, development and engineering projects are conducted for all areas of AMF, although the major portion of these activities are in defense products, bowling products, tobacco machinery and atomic energy.

During the year, a new engineering laboratory building for tobacco machinery and silver-zinc batteries was opened at Raleigh, North Carolina. A Central Research Laboratory was organized at Greenwich, Connecticut, to conduct basic and applied research in certain technical areas requiring long-range plans for potential products. A new hydraulic test laboratory was equipped and a digital and analog computer center was installed at Greenwich for advanced research.

FOR TOUGHER METALS

Japanese industrialists agree that one of the fields in which industrial Japan needs improvement is in production of metals, such as special steel and other alloys. As industry advances, the demand for metals to perform special difficult jobs increases.

There are countless industrial examples where ordinary alloys cannot withstand the temperature, pressure or other extreme physical characteristics of an industrial process. It is a field in which Japan can profit handsomely from American technical aid.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation, for example, is one of the leaders of American research in metals testing and development. One of its newest products is Nivco—a special steel alloy designed specifically for the blades of high-pressure, high-temperature steam turbines.

Power engineers discovered years ago that electricity could be generated more efficiently per unit of fuel the higher steam pressure and temperature became. As a result, turbine pressures as high as 5,000 pounds per square inch are in use in the United States.

The best steel made in Japan will begin to soften at 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Nivco steel can not only withstand 1,200 degrees—it maintains a tensile strength of 100,000 pounds per square inch at that temperature! Nivco's great value lies in the fact that it greatly reduces vibration in turbine blades, as demonstrated at the U.S. Central Exhibit. Without this and other alloys, more efficient power production would not be possible.

Another Westinghouse product is a cold-rolled, special silican steel for giant power transformers. Called "oriented steel", it has double the magnetic properties of ordinary steel, making possible substantial savings in weight, cost and size of transformers.

Finally, Westinghouse has developed a variety of significant research techniques for metals. One is a scale sensitive enough to measure one-hundredth - millionth of an ounce. It can weigh a single layer of oxygen atoms on a small sample of metal.

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